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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,149—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th Nov.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th „
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th „
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th „
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th „
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	5th „
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.I. ARABIA (?)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 5, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,019	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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[illegible] AL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow- [illegible] rney at all places of interest.

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[illegible] to Railway employes, Family Parties [illegible]

[illegible] engaged and Tickets supplied [illegible] India.

[illegible] at over 2,000 Hotels.

[illegible] y Officers, Government Offi- [illegible] via China and America.

[illegible] forwarded and insured.

[illegible] NCE policies issued.

[illegible] S of CREDIT issued for [illegible] World.

[illegible] the day.

[illegible] Foreign money bought [illegible] S kept, and Interest [illegible] fall below Rs. 1,000 [illegible] on application.

[illegible] lected and every [illegible] ansacted.

[illegible] et.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 11th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 8th November, 1897.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	19th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
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ST. JULIEN MEDOC	per doz.	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	12
BORDEAUX	„	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	12
PETIT MEDOC	„	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	0
GOOD DINNER WINES.									
SUPERIOR MEDOC	per doz.	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	„	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux).	„	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0
CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINES.									
CHATEAU LAROSE	per doz.	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	„	41	8	23	0	46	0	26	0

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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD. PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
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The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest impaoved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

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„ LADIES' with Gearcase	„	320

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All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said properties by way of Sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, incumbrances, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same (if any) will be considered as having been waived.

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1st.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chuckla Street or Old Kajee Street, in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 1-2 square yards or there abouts and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 443, and street Nos. 42 and 44, and bounded as follows; On or towards the South by a sweeper's gully common to this property and the adjoining property belonging to Khoja Nanjee Raujee; on or towards the North by the Musjid of Old Kajee Moholla; on or towards the East by the said Chuckla Street or old Kajee Street, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter 2ndly, described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a building standing thereon, situate at Hasan Khan Street in the Subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1338, New No. 7100, Old Survey No. 856, and new Survey No. 2039, and assessed by the Municipality under ward B, Ward No. 431, Street Nos. 31 and 33, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South by the sweeper's gully common to this property and the adjoining property of the said Nanjee Raujee, on or towards the North by the stable belonging to Ebrahim Chand, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore 1stly described, and on or towards the West by the said Hasan Khan Khalifa Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1897.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
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WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Suedbi mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 40 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, TO OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty-lakhs) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the Form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and Superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-fourth by the 22nd November, 1897.
Do. by the 15th December, 1897.
Do. by the 15th January, 1898.
Do. by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1897.

FORM of APPLICATION for DEBENTURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

Signed
Dated

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road.
CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris. HEAD OFFICE: Lyons.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
London Office: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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Branch in Calcutta.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

Subscribed Capital	Yens 12,000,000
Paid Up Capital	" 7,500,000
Reserve Fund	" 6,360,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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PENANG.
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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

A MANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts	Rs. 36
One dozen Pints	" 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, tumours, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever requred, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirasing.

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THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,
Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.		
20	Rs. 10	0	0
25	" 11	0	8
30	" 12	4	8
35	" 13	12	0
40	" 15	10	0

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
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FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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Agents in Bombay.
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the

NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board.)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Colombo.
Penang.
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Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Acting Manager.

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Manager.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions

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BOARD (incl [illegible] from one guine [illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	130
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	8 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
• National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Brooks Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1 0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	"25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahova Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	145xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	,2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
olkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	225
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,600	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,380
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	487½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,04
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,900	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	74
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	555xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	995
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
Dhulla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	655
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	953
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	243
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,495
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,100
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,777	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,723	625	625	dvd Rs25	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	60 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	258
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10	
China Leaf	"	24-9	Nom'l.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-8	
Do. do. new	"	24-6	
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-9	
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-7	
Sovereigns	"	15-7	
Do. Dragoons	"	15-6	
Bar Silver 17	"	73	
Do. 17½	"	73-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water 10-53m. 11-46a. Low water, 4-53m., 4-46a.
Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Moonlight Band on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

A Mahomedan Fair.—The annual Shaik Misr fair takes place, to-day, at Rowlee, Matoonga.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Peshawar entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bancoora left it on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Ravenna yesterday; the steamer Bormida left it on Sunday, and the steamer Camorta yesterday.

Condolence Visit.—Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy paid a visit to Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., at his bungalow, at Tardeo, in the forenoon, on Sunday last, to condole with Mr. Cowasji and his family on the loss of Mrs. Cowasji, who died in August last.

Address to Students (specially for students sitting for their examinations).—A brief half-hour talk on Religion will be given, this evening, from 5-15 to 5-45, in the Young Men's Christian Association's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A.

The "Great Man of Science."—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—We hear on excellent authority that Lord Rayleigh, the great man of science, and the boon friend of Lord Salisbury, is soon to arrive in India and learn the present outlook on the spot from all sources. Let us hope his Lordship may take back a perfectly unbiassed impression of his visit.

Alleged Theft by Neighbours.—Godhi, a Hindu woman, who is in the keeping of one Pandoo Baloo, and who resides at Khoja Street, reported to the police, on the 4th instant, the theft of gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 340, from a box in her room. The complainant suspected three persons, who reside in an adjoining room and with whom she had a quarrel. The police on an inquiry ascertained that the complaint was false and malicious. The complainant has since absconded, and her whereabouts could not be traced.

Burglary at Chinch Bunder Road.—Tejsey Raghowji, a grain merchant, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, reported to the police on Sunday that some time during the previous night his godown at Dongree Street was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 605, was carried away. The box was subsequently found outside the godown, minus the whole of its contents, with the exception of a currency note for Rs. 10 and Re. 1-4 in cash.

Gambling at Khoja Street—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Valli Moosaji, a Borah, and fifteen others, were charged by Inspector Tatia Luximon, of the Criminal Investigation Department, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Khoja Street, and the rest of the accused, together with No. 1, with gaming therein with dice and money. On a certain information previously received, the police proceeded to the house in question on Sunday night, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. The keeper was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

Dog-Cart Accidents.—About half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, a collision occurred between a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. E. Rivers Smith, and a Parsee's carriage, on the Queen's Road, upsetting the dog cart and throwing out the owner and his friend, Mr. J. F. Kendrew, both of whom escaped unhurt. The driver of the Parsee's carriage drove off immediately after the accident towards the Churney Road. The horse was injured and the dog-cart slightly damaged.—Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, was, on Saturday morning, driving his dog-cart, along the Ridge Road, when the horse shied, and bolted, breaking one of the traces. The animal was pulled up after going a short distance.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Our New Commander	Latann
Song (Euphonian solo)	Adieu Marie	Stephen Adams
Selection	Nabucco	Verdi
Polka de Concert (Piccolo solo)	Lilliputian	Brewer
Fantasia	On National songs of Germany	Kappey
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Moonlight Band on the Esplanade.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock, to-night:—

March	Shells we gathered years ago	E. Newton.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Eldorado	T. P. Royle.
Fantasia	Patience	W. Winterbottom.
Mazurka	Caprice with bells	Eilenberg.
Romance and Polacca (solo for B flat Clarinet)		Ch. Le Thiere.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Boggetti.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

How He Got the Silver Cup.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge of theft preferred against Sadoo, a puttawalla in the employ of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, in respect of a silver cup belonging to his masters. The circumstances under which the theft was discovered by Constable Brewin have already been reported. At first the accused humbugged the police by taking them to several shops alleging that he had committed the theft from one of these. At last the real owners were determined, and the man was placed before the magistrate. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Burnt to Death.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Mahim cemetery, touching the death of Dhondee, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, daughter of a Municipal cart-driver, residing at new Purbadavie Road. About ten days ago, at 6 o'clock in the morning the deceased and two or three other children were warming themselves at a fire of cutchra made near her parent's hut, when deceased's petty coat caught fire, burning both her thighs extensively. The parents applied some household remedies to the burns, but with no better result. The girl gradually grew worse and died on Sunday afternoon. No information was given to the police regarding the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

His Highness Aga Khan's Liberality.—When the plague broke out in Bombay last year, H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, caused a hospital to be opened for his followers and subscribed a large sum thereto. His Highness assisted the authorities in every way by prevailing upon his followers to resort to hospitals and segregation in case of sickness; and his noble example was followed by other leaders of the Mahomedan community. His Highness also placed his bungalow at Nesbit Road at the disposal of Professor Haffkine at the time. A bungalow being again required by Professor Haffkine for a laboratory and inoculation purposes his Highness has placed his bungalow, called Khushroo Baugh, Nesbit Road, at the disposal of the Professor.

A Boy Robbing a Child.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, ordered Rama, a Hindu lad to be sent to the Reformatory for two years, a charge of robbing a child of its ornaments having been proved against him. On Sunday morning accused found the child on the road, and being tempted by the ornaments it was wearing, he succeeded in inducing the child to accompany him, sweetmeats being offered as a bait. The child was taken somewhere near the northern limits of the city, and the ornaments having been removed by the accused the child was left in the fields all by itself. Some Hindu villagers found it crying, and it was taken to the chowkey. The parents were discovered and the offence was traced to accused, who was seen in company of the child in the morning.

Unhappy Couple.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moosa Khamisa, a young Mahomedan was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Mariambee, by fracturing one of her ribs. The accused and the complainant were married some time ago, but the union did not turn out to be a happy one. Frequent quarrels arose and occasional ill-treatment by her husband made Mariam so disgusted with her married life, that on the morning of the 5th instant she asked her husband to divorce her. A quarrel again ensued between the couple on the same evening, when the husband lost his temper and assaulted her with clenched fists. The woman went to a policeman doing duty near her house in Pirkhan Lane and reported the matter to him. The police removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that one of her left ribs had been fractured. The woman was detained under treatment and the case was remanded, pending her recovery.

Ahmedabad Young Men's Union.—A correspondent says:—By the unvarying efforts of some of the students of the Gujarat College and the Ahmedabad High School, a club is set on foot under the name of the "Ahmedabad Young Men's 'Union,'" where social and moral subjects are discussed every Saturday evening. The chief aims of this club are self-improvement and furtherance of the social reform movements. At the suggestion of a member, Mr. B. N. Kanuga, B. A., a special fund has been raised among the members of this club for the encouragement of female education. It has been decided by the members of the union to award prizes to girls who pass their annual examination well in the various local girls' schools. Shet Damodherdas Gordhandas Suknadvala, who is well-known for his sympathy for social reform, has subscribed a handsome amount to the funds of this club. It is hoped that if this institution is similarly patronized by enlightened shethias of this as well as other cities, it will turn out a very powerful agent of social reform.

Damaun News.—Our correspondent writes:—It was hoped that the British cordon on the Damaun frontier (now that there has not been a single case in Damaun for upwards of three months) would be removed on the 1st instant, but it is said that in consequence of the cordon authorities receiving altogether unfounded information that there were cases of plague and cholera in Lower Damaun, the removal of the cordon has been put off. Since then a few cases of diarrhœa, which are supposed to be cholera cases, occurred among the doobias of Kheti Kachigan, but information has been received that since Friday there has been no fresh case. Many a person now detained by the cordon at Upper Damaun and Varkoond which places remained free from plague are very anxious to go to Nagar Haveli district to look after the cutting of the new crops in their fields and to attend to their vocations in Bombay, but they found difficulty to obtain passes to cross the cordon, though his Excellency the Governor undertakes to apply for and obtain the passes. On Saturday morning upwards of 200 residents of Upper Damaun consisting of several castes waited on H. E. the Governor at his palace and represented to him the hardships they undergo by reason of the British cordon and sought for redress. The Governor heard them patiently and intimated to them that he would communicate with the British authorities and request them to remove the cordon within a week.

A Useful Invention.—There has recently been patented in India a novel and very simple Tripod stand for telescopes and binocular glasses which contains some new features. The stand is made of light and strong wood, which carries a metallic head made to hold any of the ordinary field telescopes. The joint of the head is universal, permitting every possible adjustment of the telescope, which may be raised to suit a tall man standing or lowered for an observer sitting on a camp stool. Another head is also provided which will hold any size of binocular glass. As the instruments may be directed on any object and hold independently in that direction the observer is enabled to make detailed sketches of very distant objects on a sketching block which may rest against the legs of the instrument. A cord passes through brass loops in the legs, allows them to make any amount of straddle without the risk of slipping on any surface. For survey work, sporting, astronomical study, or for amusement on any balcony with a good view, this stand promises to meet a long felt need. Military men and volunteers will doubtless find it useful at shooting ranges for scoring and observing the shooting. There is also a very short legged tripod provided to hold the instruments at about thirteen inches above the ground for the use of men shooting from the prone position, who may thus observe the effect of their fire by a simple movement of the head and shoulders without laying down their weapon or deranging their position. The inventor is Mr. John Wallace, C. E., of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

A SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

MOHUNLAL MAGANBHAI AND OTHERS vs. THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING COMPANY.

This was an application to make absolute a rule *nisi*, granted on the 15th ultimo, requiring the defendant company and its agents, Raghunath Makoond and Co., to show cause why they should not be restrained from receiving the rents and profits of certain premises at Argyle Road which they had agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs for a sum of Rs. 18,000, and why a receiver should not be appointed to receive the rents and profits. An interim injunction had also been granted, and Mr. Shivji Naranjee had been appointed receiver to take charge of the rents and profits of the premises. Mr. E. B. Raikes (for Mr. Russell) instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs in the case are Mohunlal Maganbhai, Cooverjee Heerjee, and Khimjee Heerjee, while the defendants are a joint-stock company, having the registered office at Medow Street, and Raghunath Makoond and Co., who are the agents of the defendant company. On the 3rd February 1896, the first plaintiff said he purchased from one Lakhamsey Sewjee, a house standing on Port Trust land, for the sum of Rs. 18,000, of which Rs. 2,000 were paid by the first plaintiff as the nominee of the other plaintiffs. In order to provide for the residue of the purchase money, the plaintiff on the same day mortgaged the premises to one Gopal Visram to secure the sum of Rs. 16,000. By its memorandum of association the defendant company were empowered to purchase and acquire buildings and other immoveable property. The defendant's firm of Raghunath Makoond and Co. were appointed agents of the defendant company for 25 years to generally carry on and conduct the business of the company as such agents under the supervision of the board of directors. On the 28th March 1896, the plaintiff agreed with the defendant company, through the agents Messrs. Raghunath Makoond and Co., to sell to the company the equity of redemption in the land and building for the sum of Rs. 10,000. The company at the same time agreed to take over and become liable for the mortgage debt and interest due to Gopal Visram, and to indemnify the plaintiff in respect of his liability in that behalf. The payment of the Rs. 10,000 was agreed to be made by the issue to the plaintiff of 100 shares in the defendant company, of the value of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up. The 100 shares were accordingly handed over to plaintiff, and transferred into his name and on the 1st April 1896, the company entered into possession of the land and premises. The company had since been receiving the rents of the property. An agreement in writing for the sale of the premises to the company was delivered to the company. The counter part was to be signed by Raghunath Makoond and Company but they put off doing so from time to time. Certain repairs had been done of the company to the premises. The amount due upon the security of the premises to Gopal Visram was payable on the 3rd February 1897; but as it was not paid, he put up the property to sale on several occasions, but eventually the sale was postponed for six months upon certain terms and conditions. Afterwards in the correspondence which ensued, the defendants stated that the company had never sanctioned the purchase of the land and premises; and that the defendants, Raghunath Makoond and Co., only undertook to manage the property on behalf of Heerjee Hunsraj. The plaintiffs therefore prayed by the suit they had filed that the defendant company be decreed to specifically perform the agreement of 28th March 1896 and to indemnify the plaintiffs in respect of their liability to the mortgagee, and also in respect of all rents, rates, and taxes, or in the alternative pay damages for the non-performance of the agreement, &c. In support of the rule *nisi*, the plaintiff stated that, if the defendant company was allowed to collect the rents of the premises as they had been doing, the same would be lost to the plaintiffs; and that if out of the rents of the premises, the ground rent due to the Port Trust was not paid, the Port Trustees would enter into possession of the premises to the serious detriment of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship, in the absence of any cause being shown against the rule *nisi*, made it absolute. The receiver to be continued to the hearing. Costs of the rule to be costs in the cause.

Part of the Russian mission to Abyssinia, headed by M. Vlassoff, of the Imperial Consular Service, who will carry the return presents from the Tsar to the Negus, left St. Petersburg, on Oct. 19, for Odessa. M. Vlassoff (says the *Novoe Vremya*) is to be accompanied by his wife, and the remaining members of the mission are to leave St. Petersburg on Oct. 26. They will go from Egypt in a French steamer to Jibutil and thence through Harar to Adis Abeba. M. Vlassoff will be accompanied by Colonel Artamonoff, the General Staff; Lieutenant Kakhofsky, of the Imperial Rifle Battalion; Lieutenant Davidoff, and Lieutenant Bulatovitch, of the Emperor's Hussars; also by Doctors Lebedinsky and Broftsin. Of these four officers two, as well as both the doctors, were in Abyssinia last year with the Russian Red Cross Society. Several other military officers intend to attach themselves to the mission on their own account for purposes of travel and shooting. A great many Russians are (says the *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent) now turning their attention towards Abyssinia. A few days ago another party, headed by M. Demetrieff, started for that country at the joint expense of the Imperial Geographical Society, the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and other bodies, the Ministry of Ways of Communication having furnished them with free railway passes to the southern frontiers. The special mission, under M. Vlassoff, will return to St. Petersburg, it is said, in seven months. Meanwhile, M. Leontieff and Ata Joseph await the return of the Imperial Court to offer a letter and more presents from Menelik."

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framji Hormusji and Co's circular dated Honkong October 20 says:—What would have proved during the past fortnight to have been a period of more than average activity on account of anticipated indents from the consuming districts on a considerable scale against the requirements of the cold season, has, contrariwise, turned out to be a period of exceptional stagnation, as purchasers, under the spell of the uncertainty of Rupee exchange, have well nigh totally abstained themselves from going in for any commitments, barring a few bales purchased here and there for fulfilment of immediate orders. The present Conference in London for the rehabilitation of Silver has led them to a belief that under certain reservations the Mints of India would be reopened in the beginning of the year, or at least silver would be put on some stable basis, and the rise in Rupee exchange following thereunder could have but one effect on the Yarn market, and that is a considerable decline in values from the abnormally inflated range of the last half year. As the certainty of this result cannot be gainsaid when the further factor of the cheapness of raw Cotton, owing to full crops in America, India and China, is taken into account, the present quiet and waiting attitude adopted by dealers, with a vengeance, is thoroughly understandable, and the turn of the market hinges considerably at the present moment on the results of the Conference. If exchange declines the present prices may be maintained, though the demand, owing to their high range, may get very much curtailed, but, if exchange rises, a considerable decline in values is certain to ensue, but with the advantage, not to be lost sight of, of present unusually heavy stocks meeting with a more than active market. The country markets are at present mainly supplied by the Chinese from their previous heavy commitments, and so far the pinch has not been much felt by the consumers, but as to how long the present transitional period can be maintained is a question, and if prices come down to a reasonable line, a very large consumption in all the country markets may be looked for with a certainty. As matters have gone during the past fortnight not more than 700 bales have been purchased, and that too under a concession of dols. 2 to dols. 3. Sales comprise about

150 bales of No. 20 sold at dols. 103 to dols. 107 and dols 110
25 " " " 16 " dols. 96 to dols. 105
101 " " " 12 " dols. 97
425 " " " 10 " dols. 80 to dols. 93

inflating by their meagreness unsold stocks—under arrivals of 11,400 bales, and shipments coastwise and north-wards of about 1,700 bales—at 38,000 bales consisting of

11,700 bales of No. 20		16,500 bales of No. 10	
5,200 " " " 16		803 " " " 8	
3,200 " " " 12		600 " " " 6	

No transactions have transpired in Japanese spinnings. Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 149 1-2 wire and Rs. 150 post.

In Shanghai the market was greatly relieved during the first week of the past fortnight by a strong demand for No. 20 for Szechuen, and about 6,600 bales mostly of No. 20 were sold during that period. Latterly the demand almost altogether subsided, and prices declined Tls. 2 to 3, and only about 400 bales were further sold, making a total of 7,000 bales as sold during the past fortnight. Sales comprise

6,200 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 81.50 to 80.75
300 " " " 16 " " 81 " 74.50
100 " " " 12 " " 74.25 "
400 " " " 10 " " 72 " 70.50

leaving unsold stocks at 25,000 bales. About 350 bales Japanese Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold in that market at a decline of Tls. 2 to 3. Exchange on India, as on the 15th instant, has been advised at Rs. 200½ wire and Rs. 201 post.

In Japan there has been very little doing. Prices nominally have been quoted dols. 93 for No. 20 and dols. 89 for No. 16.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

The second report on the prospects of the Til Crop of the Central Provinces for the Season 1897 reads:—

Til is a crop that has been growing greatly in popularity during the past few years at the expense mainly of linseed, which has suffered much from the unfavourable character of the seasons. In 1896-97 there were 681,546 acres so cropped as compared with 438,273 and 413,346, the averages of the five and ten preceding years, and 569,407 acres in 1895-96. This year the district estimates point to a slight all-round increase of about 2 per cent. in the acreage under this oil-seed.

In the Nerbudda and Plateau districts fairly large increases are anticipated, but these are in a great measure counterbalanced by a contraction in Damoh, Bilaspur, Raipur and the Nagpur country. The extension of til cultivation is attributed in Narsinghpur to apprehended difficulty in obtaining expensive seed-grain, such as wheat and gram, and in Nimar to the fact that as the monsoon came in some cases too late for cotton, a substitute was found in the shape of til. The early sown til, which is mainly grown in the north of the provinces, was put down under fairly favourable conditions, and with well-timed showers the crop has continued to thrive since my forecast of the 10th August was written. Some damage has been caused by insects and excessive rain in Seoni, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar, and the crop has suffered in Betul from defective weeding, partly in consequence of the continuous character of the rainfall and partly from the inability of the people to pay for this operation. But in all cases the injury caused is as yet slight. In these districts and Chhattisgarh the crop is variously estimated at 14 to 18 annas, and having regard to the relative importance of the crop in the different districts, I am disposed to think that the yield will be fully up to, if not in excess of, the average.

In the Nagpur country til is usually sown early in September and a break in the rains at this time is always desirable. This year the rain was heavy and persistent during this period, and the short breaks that occured were not of sufficient duration to permit of the soil drying sufficiently. The cold weather crop was then put down with difficulty, which accounts for the large shrinkage in Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara. The contraction may have been over-estimated in these districts, as the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur reports that til is still being resown where the seed was washed out of the ground by heavy showers or germination was defective. Where germination was successful, the plants are at present doing well. It is, however, too early as yet to form an opinion of the prospects of cold weather til. But there is apparently no reason to suppose that the outturn will fall short of average.

GOLF AND CHARACTER.

There is no game that reveals character so inevitably as golf, and this is probably due to the precise mingling of chance and skill of which it is compound. The game is so difficult in itself, so fraught with the unexpected, with such sudden alterations of joy and sorrow, so tremulous with hope and despair, that there are few men who can play it without betraying some weakness of their natures. It is a cold and passionless spirit that can behold, unmoved a fine tee shot kick, at right angles into a bunker; and he who finds his ball there, at the bottom of the only heel mark in the hazard, and shows no sign of irritation, must be a poor creature and sadly lacking in discernment and imagination. In golf the "what might have been" and the "what ought to have been" of things are presented to the mind so often and with such kaleidoscopic variety, and the "what is" is often so unjust, so hard to bear, that the galled jade must wince under the torture and give some token of its suffering.

It is true there are some griefs that lie too deep even for tears. The awful experience, related by Lord Wellwood, in the Badminton Volume, of the golfer whose ball lay dead at the last hole, and whose caddie, instead of picking the opponent's ball out of the hole, misunderstood his request and picked up *his master's ball*, to the loss of the hole and the match, is a good example of the unutterable experiences that may befall the golfer. In this case we are told that "without a word or a sigh the bereaved golfer turned his face to the wall and went to lunch." Conversely, there is the righteous anger that needeth not to be repented of—as when one is driven into, on the putting green. In such a case, speech is more golden than silence. The outraged golfer can give vent to his feelings in the most unqualified terms. And he usually does. But between these two extremes of unspeakable woes and overmastering outrages, the golfer's pilgrimage from hole to hole is studded with sufficiently moving experiences, and there is hardly any incident in a good going match that is not full of instruction and entertainment to the student of human nature.

"From a verbatim report of the casual conversation between two men playing in the final, or in a tie in an important competition, irrespective of their scores, it would be possible in most cases to say who won, and to say at what points of the game any given player was leading, or the reverse. For instance, if a man make a remark of a favourable nature to his opponent on the weather, it is not likely that he is much to the bad; nor if a player strongly expresses his opinion as to the wretched state of the putting greens would it be unsafe to assume that he is off his putting; and if he complains bitterly of the unfairness of a certain hazard, you will probably not be far wrong in concluding that he has been lately using his niblick. For it is one of the curious things about the golfer that, however logically-minded he may be in other respects, he can seldom be brought to think, or at any rate to admit, that his ill-hap is the result of his own bad play. He is an adept in the art of making things that are not, explaining away the things that are, and shows the most painstaking ingenuity in inventing reasons and causes, of course altogether beyond his control, to account for his failures. The man who said "cupped again!" when he topped his tee shot, and the other who looked up when he missed a short putt, and cursed the loud lark piping its matin psalm, are well-known examples of this phenomenon.—*Badminton Magazine.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY; THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to d t.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·055	Calm	...	84·6	54·2	95	...	...	...
Sirsa	30·017	ESE	2	88·7	54·8	61	...	..	...
Delhi	30·023	Calm	2	84·7	51·0	45	...	..	...
Agra	30·018	Calm	2	83·0	59·4	60	...	..	...
Cawnpore	29·998	Calm	...	84·0	57·5	70	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·987	Calm	1	87·1	59·9	73	...	..	—0·03
Jhansi	30·017	Calm	1	89·1	61·2	38	...	..	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·019	E	3	94·5	60·0	67	...	..	...
Karachi	30·026	E	6	89·4	67·0	53	...	..	—0·06
Jeypore	30·057	NNE	2	89·1	56·6	59	...	..	—0·01
Ajmere	30·093	Calm	2	85·4	48·3	73	...	..	—0·01
Deesa	30·016	E	7	91·9	55·3	52	...	..	...
Ahmedabad	29·998	NE	3	92·2	64·1	41	...	..	...
Bhuj	30·004	N	6	91·5	62·9	61	...	..	...
Rajkot	29·992	E	4	90·4	57·4	36	...	..	—0·12
Ghadechi	29·957	NW	6	90·6	59·2	47	...	..	...
Veraval	29·930	NE	2	86·6	65·8	62	...	..	—0·03
Neemuch	30·063	N	4	86·1	62·8	31	...	..	—0·06
Indore	30·031	Calm	1	83·9	52·5	60	...	..	—0·08
Saugor	29·998	ENE	3	82·7	49·6	47	...	..	—0·13
Jubbulpore	30·012	WSW	1	82·4	54·9	74	...	..	—0·18
Hoshangabad	30·034	ENE	1	85·3	58·3	61	...	..	—0·12
Khandwa	30·015	Calm	4	83·2	56·1	64	...	..	—0·37
Raipur	29·965	N	4	84·8	61·7	75	...	..	—0·13
Nagpur	29·987	N	6	84·3	60·1	64	...	..	—0·17
Amraoti	29·991	NNE	4	85·5	62·8	49	...	..	—0·28
Akola	30·0 0	WNW	4	86·0	46·3	61	...	..	—0·06
Surat	29·955	E	3	91·4	63·5	56	...	..	—0·28
Malegaon	30·000	WNW	4	84·9	56·9	81	...	..	—0·17
Bombay	29·926	E	10	88·4	72·8	76	...	..	...
Poona	29·997	W	6	86·5	64·4	60	...	..	—0·61
Ahmednagar	29·970	NNE	4	85·2	53·0	54	...	..	—0·89
Aurangabad	29·982	Calm	3	87·8	60·2	48	...	..	—0·41
Sholapur	29·947	NE	10	87·2	56·6	35	...	..	—1·43
Ratnagiri	29·908	ESE	6	92·8	66·9	53	...	..	...
Belgaum	29·922	ENE	10	88·2	57·9	42	...	..	—1·71
Goa	29·895	E	8	89·0	69·4	72	...	..	—1·54
Karwar	29·891	E	3	91·3	67·5	77	...	..	—2·21
Mangalore	29·891	ESE	2	90·8	75·9	73	...	..	—2·82
Calicut	29·880	NE	6	89·3	74·5	72	...	0·20	...
Cochin	29·879	NE	L	89·3	75·1	83	...	0·32	...
Bangalore	29·909	ENE	6	81·2	61·9	57	...	..	...
Secunderabad	29·929	NE	2	88·7	58·5	56	...	..	—1·90
Masulipatam	29·881	NNE	4	87·6	68·1	76	...	..	—1·17
Bellary	29·945	Calm	2	88·2	68·7	39	...	..	—4·35
Cuddapah	29·918	NE	L	91·0	66·9	68	...	0·02	—1·17
Madras	29·870	NNW	16	85·0	72·5	72	...	0·84	—1·68
Coimbatore	29·905	N	1	83·9	71·6	80	...	0·72	—2·16
Trichinopoly	29·877	C	3	90·5	72·4	73	...	0·55	—0·49
Negapatam	29·881	NW	16	84·9	74·9	77	...	1·48	—1·30
Colombo	29·901	NE	6	89·0	75·5	91	0·08	2·78	—3·78
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1·12

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, and Negapatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at and about Neemuch, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in very large excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 53° at Indore and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Raipur, Nagpur, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The small depression to the south-east of Colombo has disappeared and the weather, though now rather cloudy in the south of the Peninsula, is settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Sunday: The barometer is reported to have fallen briskly at Trincomalee, but elsewhere the barometer is steady or has fallen slightly. Pressure is high and relatively uniform in North-West and Central India relatively high in Assam Valley, and low over the south-west of the Bay. Winds are easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula between north-west and north-east in most other places, but variable with calms in North-West India. The Force is light or moderate generally. Temperature has fallen in Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, but has changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is generally low for the season over the Peninsular, and south-west of Bengal generally high. In other places day temperatures are higher than usual in most parts of the country, while night temperatures are again low over the Peninsula. A few showers have been received in Burma and Ceylon.

Monday: The barometer has fallen slightly over Orissa and northern half of Madras and generally risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk over Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula as well as over the west Punjab, but has been slight generally. Pressure is low and below normal over the Bay area; high and above average over North-West India. Winds have shifted to north-west on the south Madras coast and to north-east at False Point, but elsewhere changes have been unimportant. The force of wind generally is moderate or light. Mean temperature has fallen in central parts of the country generally but risen elsewhere. Mean temperature is generally lower than usual in the greater part of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, higher than usual elsewhere. The excess is greatest in Baluchistan and Upper Sind. The deficiency is greatest in the Deccan. Showers are reported from Bassein, Toungboo, False Point, Cuttack, Gopalpur Vizagapatam, Trivandram Wellington, Colombo, Trincomalee. Conditions appear point to unsettled weather around the northern half of the Bay and dry westerly winds on the South Madras coasts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·884
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·4
Dew Point		67·1
Relative humidity of Air		·650
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 1—10)		0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		73·4
General Directions of wind*		NE, ENE, E, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	243

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 7.

10 p.m. ... 78·4

MONDAY.—Nov. 8.

6 a.m. ... 73·3
10 a.m. ... 79·6
2 p.m. ... 87·2
6 p.m. ... 84·1

In the Volume on Roddy Owen, which is published, we are told that Owen once heard of a coming inspection, and made use of opportunities afforded by his rapid journeys to discover what faults had been found and noticed by the General in other regiments. Particular care was taken to avoid any mistake similar in kind; and so good was the result that the General at last remarked, "I am afraid, Captain Owen, you know all my fads." "I beg your pardon, General," said Roddy. The General repeated his remark. "Fads, General, fads; I may be very stupid," replied Roddy, "but I really don't understand what you mean." On another occasion, however, at an inspection, the General remarked that he had not seen him there before at previous inspections. Roddy had been running all over the country to race meetings, but he only replied, with a deep bow, "Sir, the loss is mine."

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands'.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J G Sharp, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Bucephalus, 1,192 tons, Captain J Curry, cleared yesterday for Melbourne, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Bagdad, 820 tons, Captain G H Acheson, cleared yesterday for Negapatam, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,832 tons, Captain J W Skinner, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Rangoon (23rd October), brought a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain J C Hurry, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum (15th October), brought a cargo of 1,16,300 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Kattyawar coast and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Benson, Sergt and Mrs Swatridge and girl, Sergt and Mrs Shottock and girl, and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Ravenna, 2,046 tons, Captain C. T. Denny, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. H. S. Steer, Dr. Donaldson Smith, Mr. J. S. Fatakia, Mr. M. Katrack Mr. J. A. Chinoy Mr. Sahaf Bushi, Mr. A. B. Kharas, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lane, Mr. S. Rider, Mr. P. Spirs, Surgeon Captain B. W. Buist, Miss S. Newman, Lieutenant Jamieson, Mr. A. H. Khambatta and 8 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Booldana	2144	Skinner	Zanzibar	12-11	M M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Owen	...	12-11	B & P S N Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	...	H C Joseph
H & J	Ileafee	...	373 Alley	N F	...	A Munjee
M	Cashmore	1695	Souter	N F	...	H C Joseph
N	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Calcutta	...	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	Karachi	9-11	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownagar	9-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2216	Shankem	Liverpool	10 11	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	11-11	F Baldocme
9	Bucephalus	1192	Currie	Java	8-11	R Stuart & Co
10	Raventhaller	1813	Gramblin	Hamburg	...	G & Co
11	Shiravati	31	Repairing	...	...	S & Co
14	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	9-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Peshawar ... 4055 tons gross ... P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Ravenna s	Denny	Shanghai, Oct 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Clydesdale s Bucephalus s	Sharp Curry	Calcutta. Melbourne.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bagdad, Acheson, for Negapatam.
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Booldana, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Culna, for Rangoon, &c.
" Egypt, for London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 6.

Downes, Major, 11th B I, on leave, from England.
Gunner, Major, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from England.
Frosham, Major, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, on private affairs, from Jhansi.
Barlow, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on private affairs, from England.
Hill, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 2nd York and Lanc, on duty, from England.
Stockley, Major, Punjab, 16th Cavalry, on leave, from Somaliland.
Jameson, Major, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Irwin, Major, Punjab, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Phillips, Lieut, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Nowshera.
Ormsley Gore, Major, Punjab, 11th Hussars, from leave, from Sialkote.
Peacock, Lieut, 31st P Infantry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Chance, Major, Bo, Dist Staff, from leave, from England.
Heyman, Capt, Bo, 21st Bo I, from furlough, from England.
Bewicke, Major, Bo, Manchester Regt, on leave, from England.
Birch, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Karachi.
Vincent, Capt, 7th Bo Lancers, on med leave, from Quetta.
Cockburn, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Marden, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, from leave, from England.
Beddeck, Lieut, Ms, 2nd M I, from leave, from England.

November 7.

Poingdestre, Maj, Bo, M Bhil Corps, on leave, from Sirdarpur.
Johnston, Surg Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Kerwara.

DEPARTURES.—November 6.

Morris, Surg Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Karachi.
Chance, Major, Bo, Dist Staff, off leave, to Karachi.
Dowis, Major, Bengal, 16th B I, off leave, to Lucknow.
Whistler, Major, Bengal, from leave, to Agra.
Irwin, Major, Punjab, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Radcliffe, Major, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Tochi Field Force.

November 7.

Stockley, Major, Punjab, 16th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Mooltan.
Jameson, Major, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers to rejoin, to Umballa.
Gunner, Major, Beng, R. H. A., off leave, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Coy.:—No. 4212, Vol. V. B. Simmonds.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—To-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice can parade under the senior present at the same time and place Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 6th instant, and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Coy.:—No. 585, Gr. A. C. Warwick.

4. The Corps Committee will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday next the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.

2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School this morning, Tuesday, and on Thursday, 11th November.

3. There will be Sword and Carbine drill in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

General Gallieni reports an attack on a recently established French post by a strong band of Sakalavas, who killed three officers and several men. He ascribes the aggression to the incitement of Indian merchants. A Presidential decree issued in Paris, on Oct. 18, approves a convention between the Colonial Office and the French Madagascar Company for the construction of a canal between Tamatave and Andevoranto. The canal will not interefere with the projected railway from Tamatave to Antananarivo.

YOUR OLD FRIENDS.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healingiscent in the world.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS in Packets now FOR SALE 20 Cards ans. 7, 50 Cards ans. 15, 25 Superior Novelties original Price Rs. 5 for only ans. 14, at SHROFFBROTHERS

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Re. 1, for Euphoniums, Re. 1, for Phoenix, Rs. 3. Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3. Giant Phoenix, Rs. 3. Celestinas, Re. 1. For Harmonium, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "38A," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a SERVANT speaking German and willing to travel with a gentleman for 4 or 5 weeks. State terms and apply to "Box No. 44 D," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—One High Pressure CALEDONIA ENGINE, 20 H. P., capable of driving 40 Platt's gins with 100 lbs. steam. Rope driving, second motion Pulley complete.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill) Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together, because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-acting, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS for sending home a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

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ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN
AND
ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

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TWENTY PER CENT.

on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

IN the absence of further telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column since those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	263,000	308,000	183,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	128,000	113,000	61,000
" Continent	173,000	90,000	97,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,481,000	2,616,000	1,796,000
" exports to U. K. do.	773,000	852,000	432,000
" " to Continent do.	691,000	641,000	486,000
" Stock in the Ports	780,000	1,097,000	90',000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	2,760,000	3,277,960	3,426,070
" " Surats	49,000	157,240	141,990

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	419,000	418,120	912,140
" London	3,000	10,000	6,000
American Afloat	300,000	485,000	195,000
East Indian	2,000	7,000	9,000
Total	724,000	920,120	1,122,140
Price of Middling-Americans	3 9-32d.	4 17-32d.	4 23-32d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 29-32d.	3 25-32d.	4d.
Difference	3-81.	3-4d.	23-32d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	33,749
" " Branches	Dec. "	5,02,732
Other "	Inc. "	11,01,792
Government Securities	Inc. "	2,13,909
Other authorised "		unchanged.
Loans	Dec. "	8,84,499
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	2,39,993
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	30,352
Cash	Inc. "	14,69,413

The Money Market has remained easy, with rates of discount unaltered ; and the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is again larger than it was at the end of the week preceding the one under review, though to a smaller extent, at some 14 3-4 lakhs. The figures of the present return show a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a material increase in Loans, but on the other hand, some increase in Bills Discounted, the net falling off in trade requirements having been 17 1-2 lakhs, against a diminution of 11 1-2 lakhs in the previous week. In Government Deposits, there was a net decrease of 41-2 lakhs.

COTTON has been steady here to-day ; but business has been upon a small scale, European exporters having been entirely out of the Market. The Mills have contracted for 500 bales of "Fully Good" Barsee 200 f. g. Bhusawal, at Rs. 153 ; 200 Julgaum f. g. at Rs. 151 ; and 200 f. g. Shegaon, at Rs. 151 per candy, all for January delivery ; and they have bought 800 bales of ready old Broach, at Rs. 172 ; and 50 Antur, at Rs. 170 per candy ; prices are unchanged.

The telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts continue to be of a favourable tenor, those to hand this morning reporting seasonable weather all over the area. Picking was going on in most of the districts in the Oomra circle, and at Oomrawattee itself it had become general. The Broach crop, it is stated, was flourishing, and could scarcely look better ; and in the Dhollera circle the plants were doing well, being in flower at Veerumgaum, Wudwan, and Bhownagar.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue to be neglected by exporters ; but prices generally are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	175 bales.
Wheat	907 cwts.
Linseed	2,001 "
Gingelly	5,681 "
Castorseed	1,865 "
Rice	10,565 "

EXCHANGE opened nominally at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3⅞d. for three months' sight Credits ; but the speculators being early in the market as buyers, rates at once receded, Bank Wire Transfer being done at 1s. 3 21-32d. and 1s. 3 5-8d. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce, and before the close, a few were reported placed at 1s. 3 25-32d., the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Francs "	1·66½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been firm again, and rates have advanced about 3-16ths per cent. for 3½ per Cents, on both positions, say to 97½ to 13-16 for Cash, and to 97 11-16 to 3-4 for this month's Account ; Threes being still quoted at 92, nominal.

SHARES continue entirely neglected, and we have to report but one change in prices to-day—a decline of Rs. 40 in Prince of Wales Press.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.
10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lakhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.
322,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.
333,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co Ld—Craigie L and O.
334,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.
Testamentary Suits.
11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G. and Hiralal M and M.
27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kaboobai alias Ranivahu and others—Maganlal and R.
23,96—Mansuklal D and J—L W G Rivett-Carnac Administrators-General vs Lakhmidas Damodhar and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.
1,97—D Dhunjeeshaw Lakhmidas Damoder Dhanavahu, widow—Mansuklal D and J.
2,96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshunker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—M M Saklatwalla.
19,95—Mansuklal D and J—Bhicaijee vs Ardeshir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and M, and F P Pavri.
20,97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai and Jehangir Collet vs Maneckbai widow—Ardesir H and D.
29,97—F P Pavri—Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhicaijee Burjorjee D Loma—Mansuklal D and J.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bandarker and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laid and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardesir H and D—Part heard.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
405,97—M N Sacklatwalla—Nowrojee Jamestjee Mistry vs Somoobai and others—Part heard.
629,96—Chalk W and S—Jetha Dewjee and others vs N S Swaminath Ayer and others—Nanu and H.
684,95—Mansuklal D and G—Tookaram Tatya and others vs Gani Suleman and anothers.
675,96—M N Sacklatwalla—Allarakhia Sewjee and others vs Peerbhoy Khaderbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D.
25,97 In person—Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphtary vs J B Chavbal.
57,97 Nanu and H Devjee Canjee and anothers vs A Bassoo Appa Rajee and others.
165,97—Craigie L and O.—Sir Henry Seymour King vs. John Duncan Chester William Bean.—R. S. Brown and Co.
291,97—Wadia and G.—Rudmul Shewdajilal and others vs. Itcharam Meru and others.
301,97—In person—Aberchand Custurchand and others vs. Poonamchand Duthchand.
316,97—Payne G. and S.—Goolam Moti and another vs. Lilloobai and others Sorabjee and J.
370,97—Wadia and G.—Nathumull Veerchand and others vs. Oderaj—Radmull and another.
381,97—Bicknell M. and M.—Shreeram Mota vs. Chunilal Panalal.
416, 97—Hiralal M and M—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Chinoy vs Burjorji Pestonji Padsha and another.
421, 97—M N Saklatwalla—Mulla Kaderbai Mulla Amirji vs. Bai Fatmabai and others.
425, 97—Framji Moos and M—Burjorji Jamshedji Kabraji vs. Alilobai and others.
429, 97—Tyabji D & Co.—Lallji Doongersey and another vs. Band Allybhai Cassum and another K D Shroff—M A Vakil.
445, 97—Framji M and M Sheeralla Stephen Sabbagh vs. Bansilal Abichand.
453,97—Bicknel M and M—Balmoocand Soorajibhan and others vs Toolsiram Boolchand.
461,97—Craijee L and O—Purmeshridas Horjimal and another vs Brijlal Jeythroop and others.
475,97—In person—Sanka Subramanyam Laxmaja vs Gudimetta Sariveswaro Swamy.
477,97—Ardesir H and W—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Sooleman Hajee Soomar—Payne G and S.
479,97—Payne G and S—Bhowani Nagosjee vs Jojaji Hunmuntrao and others.
480,97—M N Saklatwalla—Kikabhoy Eusujee vs Borah Alli Mahomed Rajabally.
482,97—Craijee L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Mun Mohundas Cassedas and another—Bhaishunker and K.
491,97—Bhaishunker and K—Vasonjee Khimjee vs Madhowjee Brown and M part heard.
For Investigation of Pauperism,
[illegible],97—In person—Abdool Raheman Hajee Sumar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another.
[illegible],97—In person—Koba Grya Darji vs Bhika Vojee Darji vs Bhica Voji Darji and others—Captain and N.
33,97—In person—Ramsundar Jessar vs Madhow Sewpal. For further direction and cost on commr's report.
305,87—Payn G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy Sorabjee Dossabhoy K and S P B and K Brown and M Edgelow and Manshuklal D and G.
Postponed Long Causes.
207,97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Mulchand and another—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.
297,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade—Payne G and S.
143,96—In person—Esmail Mohomed Mirza vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Little and Co. Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—COLDWELL—November 8, at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, Bombay, Edgar Jesson Christie, Royal Irish Rifles, son of Charles P. Christie, Erdale Stoak, Stoddeldon Street, to Frances Mary Coldwell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Clement Leigh Coldwell, Holy Trinity, Stirling, Scotland.

WILLIS—GEORGE—October 27, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. C. H. Birham, Frank Willis, third son of the late Dr. G. Willis, of Soham, Cambridge, to Lily, eldest daughter of H. George, Esq., of Bombay.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FISCHER—October 25, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain T. A. Fischer, I.S.C., of a daughter.

GROSSMANN—November 1, at Newstead House, Darjiling, the wife of Jas. Grossman, of a son.

SEN—October 11, at 6, Store Road, Calcutta, the wife of B. C. Sen, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—BOURKE—November 3, at the R. C. Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. Father Tabard, Military Chaplain, (by special licence), John Arthur Morris, to Amy Mary Bourke.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—October 30, at Karnal, Henry McArthur Atkinson, late District Engineer.

HART—November 2, at Madras, Vepery High Road, Adelaide Hart, widow of the late Mr. A. H. Hart.

LITSTER—October 30, at Simla, quite suddenly and peacefully, through failure of the heart's action, Captain Archibald Litster, late the 9th Cameron Highlanders. Born at Wemyss, Scotland, on the 10th January, 1831.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1897.

THE interest attaching to the annual statement of Trade and Navigation in the Presidency of Bombay for last year, is largely discounted by the publication of the main facts set forth therein, months ago, as well as by Mr. O'Conor's Trade Review, which deals briefly with the provincial as well as the general course of commercial transactions during the year. There are, however, some features of the volume issued from the Bombay Customs House, to which attention may be directed without going over ground already taken. The portion of the Review which relates to business with other countries claims special attention. In Bombay's trade with the United Kingdom the value of imports was only slightly less than in the previous year. But as during the period there was a rise of six per cent. in exchange, there was an actual decrease in quantity, although cotton piece-goods showed substantial improvement after the slack business of the preceding year. In exports there was a decline of no less than twenty-two per cent. owing to the plague and famine. For every pound's worth of produce we sent to the United Kingdom, we received therefrom four pound's worth, the difference having, of course, to be made up by remittances from India. But the balance is in our favour in the case of all the other European countries with whom we have transactions on a considerable scale. For instance, imports from Austria were valued at 87 lakhs, and the purchases of that country were 141 lakhs, this latter total being small as compared with the preceding year when nearly two crores worth of goods were sent to Austria from Bombay. In the case of Belgium our sales are nearly double our purchases, the aggregate value of the two for the year, being about 320 lakhs. If the considerable falling off in imports of iron and steel was due to larger indents upon England for those metals, there would be some ground for satisfaction in regard to it. But the explanation of the decrease appears to be that the market was inflated by superabundant shipments in the previous twelve months. In recent years the competition of Belgium and Germany for the supply, of both iron and steel to the Indian market has been very severe, and, unfortunately, at the present time it is being assisted by the long continued engineering strike. This is the more to be regretted, as last year, taking the trade of India as a whole, the United Kingdom seemed to be recovering lost ground somewhat. Turning to the figures for France, we find that the imports to Bombay were fifteen per cent. below the average of the quinquennium, the most noticeable reduction being in apparel and saffron. In exports the falling off was still heavier, the drop being from 462 lakhs to 290 lakhs. The prohibition of imports from Bombay at Marseilles and other French ports came just at a time when business in raw cotton and oil-seeds is most active, and although the interdiction did not last long the great decline noted is largely due thereto. The order promulgated in haste, like most measures having their origin in wild panic, was repented at leisure, no one suffering more severley in consequence of them than the French manufacturers and traders, whose supplies from India were thus suddenly cut off.

The receipts of German sugar in Bombay were reduced by nearly one-half as compared with the big record of 1895-96, but this was partly made up for in other directions, and the falling off in imports was only about 20 per cent. Exports went down from 238 lakhs to 135 lakhs, due to decreases in raw cotton, myrabolam, and oil seeds. There being no shipments of raw cotton to Greece during the year, the trade was infinitisimal. In the case both of Holland and Italy small increases in imports are to be noted against considerable decreases in exports. Norway is an exception to the general rule, and takes no merchandise from us in return for our purchases, comprising matches, iron, wood, and wood pulp. The same remark applies to Portugal, which takes nothing in pro contra for the port and other wines she sends us. Russia in Europe shipped to Bombay a larger amount of merchandise than in previous years, the receipts consisting mainly of petroleum, thread, and silk goods. There was also an improvement in exports, due to larger shipments of seed and raw cotton. The decrease in exports to Spain, from 23 lakhs to only 3½ lakhs, is mainly due to the prohibition of Bombay shipments to Gibraltar by the military authorities there. In connection with trade with Sweden it is worthy of note that the gross importation of matches from that and other countries was much smaller than in the previous year, the decrease in the case of Japan being no less than 27 per cent. The explanation is not that the deficiency was supplied by local manufacture, though there is no reason why match factories in India should not supplant the foreign supply. The aggregate total of the trade with Europe was 3,370 lakhs, as compared with 3,897 lakhs in the previous year, a falling off principally due to the plague, and in a less degree to the famine.

The trade with Mauritius and the countries on the East Coast of Africa steadily augments year by year, and even the two calamities just mentioned failed to arrest its progress. The exports chiefly consist of apparel, piece-goods, and food-stuffs for the consumption of the Indian immigrants who are doing so much to solve the labour problem in the tropical and sub tropical regions of East Africa. It is noticeable that, in spite of the efforts of the Natal colonists to stem the tide of the "Asiatic invasion" by means of coercive measures, trade with that country in commodities required by Indian immigrants continues to increase, the rate of progress last year being exceptionally large. One reason for the decrease in the Zanzibar trade was the absence of an active demand for cloves here, owing to the discontinuance of Hindu marriages in a "Shinhasta" year. In view of recent diplomatic developments it is noteworthy that, although subject to fluctuations, the export trade with Abyssinnia is well maintained at an average of between 16 and 18 lakhs of rupees per annum. The imports were only valued at Rs. 63,000, being composed of precious stones and ivory. A development of our commerce with King Menelik's country may now be reasonably looked for. The effect of plague and famine is seen in the figures of our trade with Egypt, which was valued at 25 lakhs, as compared with 48 in the previous year. We supply the Egyptian soldiery with boots and shoes, but the demand for those articles was one-third less than in 1895-96. The Asiatic trade does not present many features of an exceptional character. The returns once more illustrate the great contrast between the conditions of our trade with China and those appertaining to Japan. The imports from the former country are falling off heavily. Japanese silk goods are replacing Chinese wares, imported via Bombay, in the Burmese markets. Austrian competition is making inroads upon the trade of the Celestials in glassware, and in conjunction with Germany on that of Chinese soft sugar. We sent a much larger quantity of raw cotton to the Treaty Ports than in the previous year, owing partly to the lessened demand in our own mills, and partly to the poor Chinese crop. The Japanese shipments to this country continue to advance by leaps and bounds, the total last year being five-fold what it was in 1892-93. The increase is specially marked in silk piece-goods, which have risen in value during the period named from two and a-half lakhs to over fourteen lakhs. Each year the goods show a noticeable improvement in quality, and a greater approximation to European standards. Ginger, a comparatively new import from Japan, owing to its extraordinary cheapness, now bids fair to seriously compete with the ginger brought here from Malabar. The increase of exports was even more marked—owing to the unprecedented shipments of cotton goods—than that of imports, their total value being 326 lakhs. The development of commercial relations with Japan has incidentally had the effect of increasing trade with Java, owing to the more regular establishment of steamer communications. Trade with Persia, the Straits Settlements, and Asiatic Turkey underwent great contraction owing to the calamities which overshadowed Bombay in every direction last year. On the whole, however, the Asiatic trade was large enough to partly compensate for the losses in other directions, the aggregate being 2,292 lakhs, as compared with 2,051 lakhs in the previous year.

To the fairy-tales and folk-lore of India, Mr. Henry Cousens, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India, incidentally makes an extensive addition in his newly published "Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar." Nagpur is first dealt with, and Mr. Cousens brings to our notice some remarkably pretty stories which might furnish the basis of a new "Arabian Nights." That of Mausur with its wonderful tank, which furnished food and cooking-pots for the weary traveller, is first told. Then we hear of Rama and the dying Sudra and of the well of Sindura. Narasinha killed a monster, Hiranya Kasipu, and then tired of his work threw away the cudgel with which he fought for want of a better weapon. But so heavy was the cudgel and so great the force with which Narasinha threw it, that it knocked a hole in the rock at Sindura, so deep and so wide that from that day to this it has been used as a well. At Chunda, we learn of the escapades of a Brahmanical Don Juan, created by the goddess Mahakali. His escapades so enraged the gods, particularly as he annexed their wives in preference to any other fair one that they complained to Mahakali. To punish him she changed his name, and sealing him with the print of a cow's hoof fixed him for ever on the banks of the Jharput. Still in the Nagpur division we learn an elegant story of Birsha, who when king at Jumona gave his beautiful daughter in marriage to Durgapala, crown prince of Devagad. What provocation he received no one knows, but he spoke rudely to his princely bride. They did not manage things in those days as they do now. The beautiful daughter did not go crying to Durgapala's mother-in-law. She went to her father, whom nothing would satisfy but war and bloodshed. To propitiate the gods he vowed that if the victory were to him he would offer Durgapala's head at Mahakali's shrine. Seizing the sabre of his sire, or, as Mr. Cousens prefers to call it, the sacred sword of his house, he rushed at his unfortunate son-in-law and decapitated him. He carried the head to Chundra, where he offered it at Mahakali's shrine. The king lived happily ever after ; but as to the fate of the beautiful princess we are left in some doubt. The insult was avenged. But as for her—perhaps she was allowed the full honours of sati on the pyre, where her headless husband was incinerated. However it may have ended, the mother-in-law was so elated that she built a new temple to Mahakali, and on the spire of it fixed a bust of the slain prince, looking in the direction of Nagpur. Far happier than the fate of Durgapala appears to have been that of Khankya, whose forty-two wives were burnt with him when he died, and thus enabled him to avail himself of their ministrations in his home beyond the river. We must go as far as Bhandara for the next good story and enter the Partapgad fort. There a man-eating demon once fixed his abode. Ill-fated beings passing that way were sure to be swallowed up—not eaten. At last, it seems, a saint came and took up his abode at the foot of the hill. Soon the demon grew hungry and he proceeded to swallow the saint. But he had reckoned without his host. The holy man was a firm believer in muscular piety and a terrible fight ensued.

The number of rounds fought was never recorded, except perhaps on an inscription now illegible ; and the cinematograph had not yet been invented. But we are assured that the conflict lasted for seven whole days. At the end of the seventh the man of God vanquished the demon, and no sooner had he given him the *coup de grace* than he set to work and raised a House of Victory, in commemoration of the event, which was held by the Gond rajas until Captain Gordon, a plain British officer of Foot, took it from Appa Saheb. This is a quaint mixture of fact and fiction, but the combination does no harm to the story. Then we have a legend of the people at a marriage procession being turned into a group of stone figures, and some wicked sisters prying at their brothers being also similarly transformed, the brothers sharing the same fate for being looked at. As to what stories centre round Raipur, it is not prudent to ask for more information than Mr. Cousens chooses to give us. But the trustees of the temple of Dudhardhrai Matu might be able to explain the *raison d' etre* of that gaudily-painted sculpture of a most doubtful type at which Mr. Cousens is so justly shocked. A long march brings us to Nandapula, where Jamuna, wife of Hari, digging up a savoury root, discovered a stone image, shaped like a cat, which made her a much longer speech than Balaam's ass ever uttered. After a preliminary mew, the feline exclaimed : "Know that the deity Narasinha dwells here, and he does not deserve to be so contemptuously treated as to suffer the strokes of thy spade." Naturally such a long Johnsonese rendering of a very simple protest frightened poor Jamuna, who being a very dutiful woman went and fetched her husband. Hari promptly unearthed the stone-cat, took it to the king, touching up his wife's story with a few of his own embellishments, which gave "an artistic veri-similitude to a bald and uninteresting narrative." The raja took the stone and made a temple for it, while Hari made a pot of money and bought some Belgian-made bangles for his wife, and a new rattle for the baby, doubtless spending the balance with a few bosom friends and fellow-speculators at the village inn. Mr. Cousens does not go into this wealth of detail, it is true ; but his stories appeal to the imagination. The chances are that Hari and his associates were responsible for the setting up of the sculpture, we are told about at Amruth. Perhaps this is a kind of archæological art gallery, which Hari made to pay more handsomely than the wonderful stone-cat would have done. But the sculpture Mr. Cousens describes as "obscenity in its grossest forms." All the same, he would not have it touched, and he enters a protest against that piece of vandalism at Ellora, in which various figures were mutilated, "to save the blushes of two prudish ladies." He speaks out very plainly about these strange works of Hindu Art. However, he closes his observations by remarking "honi soit qui maly pense." There are other remarkable fairy-tales in the volume, including one which might have been taken from Hans Andersen. But we have told the reader as much as he is entitled to hear through us.

THE Infanticide Act is in force in five hundred villages in the North-West Provinces. The villages are divided into two circles, the smaller containing sixty-four. As regards the villages contained in the second circle, very little suspicion now exists of the prevalence of infanticide, and continued good returns may lead to their exemption from the operation of the Act. But in the first circle there is still reason for the officers to be on the alert. At the same time, good results have accrued in this circle also from the working of the Act. Tests in some districts show that percentages are below the average rates, but experience of the whole of the villages shows that female infanticide is gradually dying out. This is ascribed to three causes—first, that "dola" marriages are more commonly resorted to ; second, that Thakur girls are now a marketable commodity ; and, third, the fact that the inhabitants of proclaimed villages have to bear the cost of the police quartered on them. Mainpuri, Etawah, Saharanpur, and Fategarh are mentioned as being in need of special attention. Mainpuri has gained an unenviable notoriety, and the Inspector-General of Police cannot view the recent returns as indicating satisfactory progress in the repression of female infanticide. At Etawah, fortunately, in the past year it was possible to secure the arrest of two persons against whom there were clear cases. In one a man was convicted and sentenced to death. In another, the prisoner, a woman, died whilst awaiting trial. The prosecutions, however, will doubtless have a wholesome effect, and lead the villagers of Etawah to a healthier frame of mind. Something in the way of an example was badly wanted, for the District Magistrate believes infanticide to be on the increase and asks that drastic measures which he has applied be approved. The District Superintendent of Police at Fategarh considers the results of his operations there not so satisfactory as might be wished, and proposes stricter surveillance in the future. Saharanpur has the largest proclaimed population of any of the districts, and naturally is the most strictly looked after. This has been effected with fairly satisfactory results. It is feared, however, that scarcity and the high prices prevalent in the year under review may have caused an increased tendency on the part of parents to neglect their infant daughters, and these circumstances doubtless led to the working of the Act being generally less satisfactory than might otherwise have been the case.

JUST before reaching Thana station, yesterday, the train, leaving Poona at 6 a.m., came to a sudden halt, the oscillation occasioned by the application of the brake being almost enough to throw passengers from their seats. A hundred heads were soon out of the carriage windows, and some of the passengers alighted to see what had happened. It transpired that the couplings of one of the carriages near the engine had given way, and the greater part of the train had become detached from the engine in consequence. The accident was put right in a very few minutes and the train proceeded on its journey.

THE letter addressed by the Chamber of Commerce to the Chairman of the Plague Committee, on the subject of quarantine against arrivals in Bombay, was dated October 1st, not November 1st, as has been stated.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from Shanghai, there is a good demand for 10s. and 20s. Prices have gone up another half tael in 20s., and the demand continues good.

TELEGRAPHIC advices received yesterday from Hongkong, give exchange on Bombay Rs 145½. The yarn market at present is steady. Superior varieties are in fair demand at previous rates, but the inferior chops do not find a buyer even at a concession. Superior 10s. and 20s. being obtainable cheap there is a moderate demand for them.

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. On the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice [illegible] Mr. Justice Candy ; and Mr. Justic- Par[illegible] Mr. Justice Justice Ranade. Mr. Justice Strach[illegible] have quite Badrudin Tyabje[illegible] Mr. Justice recovered from [illegible] the three division courts on the Fulton preside[illegible] Original Si[illegible]

THE [illegible]mes' Johannesburg correspondent sends some in[illegible]resting particulars of the import trade into th[illegible] Transvaal from the port of Hamburg. Its aggre[illegible]te value has increased from £31,900 in 1892 [illegible]o £304,500 in 1896, the increase for last year [illegible]alone having been 33 per cent., as compared wi[illegible] 1895. The largest items are rifles, £75,435, [illegible] cartridges and caps, £60,850. Next to [illegible]m come cyanide of potassium, £49,180, and [illegible]achinery, £23,760.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Four Egyptian gunboats have reconnoitred to within seventy miles of Khartoum, shelling the new forts at Metemmeh, both going and coming.

The forts replied doing trifling damage.

THE WEST AFRICA QUESTION.

The "Times" in a special article on West Africa mentions that in several instances, and notably at Saki and Wa, where the British and French forces actually met, a collision was only avoided by agreement between the Commanders to refer to their respective Governments.

The *Times* absolutely denies the French claims in the Lagos hinterland.

BULUWAYO RAILWAY TO BE EXTENDED.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resolved to extend the Buluwayo Railway to Zambesia immediately in order to tap the magnificent coalfields there.

THE MEETING AT MONZA.

Count Goluchowski has arrived at Monza on a visit to King Humbert, and has conferred with the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister.

SPANISH CONCESSION.

The Spanish Cabinet has approved the draft Decrees granting to the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico the same constitutional rights as the Spaniards enjoy.

RUSSIA AND SIAM.

Russia intends to establish a diplomatic Agency at Bangkok shortly.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the match between Stoddart's team and Victoria, the latter made 306 and the former 213 for seven wickets.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 8.

There were 17 cases and 12 deaths in the cantonment, to-day; in the city 32 cases and 29 deaths; and in the suburban limits 1 case and 2 deaths.

The total mortality from all causes in the city was 49.

The total number of cases up to date amount to 3,664, and the number of deaths to 2,672.

There are now 423 patients in the General Plague Hospital, 85 in the Mahomedan, and 61 in the Hindu Hospital.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN CASE.

Mrs. Hannah, from East Street, has been admitted into the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from plague.

Mr. Lewis is progressing favourably.

THE OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

Sholapur had 124 cases and 102 deaths during the week from the 31st October to 6th November.

The Mahomedan Plague Segregation Sheds there were burned by fire last week.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

RECONNAISSANCE FIRED ON.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

General Hill, Commanding the Kurram Moveable Force, made a reconnaissance in force yesterday through the Kharmana defile. The enemy were completely surprised and bolted.

At the village of Issar, beyond the further end of the defile, the Central India Horse found a lance, belonging to a Duffadar of General Bird, Bengal Cavalry, killed near Sadda last September; also much powder and arms, and grain. They brought away the arms and powder.

On the retirement commencing at 1 p.m., the enemy, comprising the Gar and Samil Massuzai, collected in great force and attacked the troops; and soon after they entered the defile, killing one man of the 5th Gurkhas and wounding two sepoys of the Kurram Militia, three men of the 5th Gurkhas, and one man of the Kapurthala Infantry.

The enemy lost heavily, and allowed the remainder of the retirement to be carried out without further following our troops.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

General Bird marched on Saturday to Datta Khel, taking Sadda Khan and Mada Khel hostages with him.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

The Orient mail steamer Ophir from London arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	2 29-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	26½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

Burma line now working well.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted.

During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable, telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent Bathurst.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon, the 13th instant.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CONTINUED FIRING INTO THE CAMP.

ONE OFFICER KILLED.

ATTACKS ON CONVOYS CONTINUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

General Lockhart's Camp at Maidan is heavily fired into nightly.

On Saturday night last Lieutenant Giffard, of the Northamptons, was killed, and Captain Sullivan severely wounded in the arm.

A foraging party sent out on Saturday to the west of the Camp was heavily fired on, one jemadar and one sepoy, of the 15th Sikhs, being killed, and five sepoys severely wounded. A sepoy of the 21st Madras Pioneers was also wounded, and forty-seven mules killed (or missing).

A picket of the 2-1st Gurkhas in the Mastura Valley killed eight of the enemy while attacking a convoy.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

All was quiet yesterday in General Lockhart's line of communication.

It is expected the road over the Sampagha will be fit for camels with full loads by to-morrow.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The Government has decided to reward the services of the Khans of Jhar and Khar and other petty Chiefs who refrained from aiding the Mohmands in opposition to General Blood.

Foot and mouth disease is very prevalent among the Commissariat slaughter cattle at Kohat. Over 150 head have been removed to the Segregation Camp for teatment.

Forty-six men reported medically fit, and a complement of Non-Commissioned Officers, under Lieutenant Simpson, all of the Gordon Highlanders leave Rawalpindi to-day for the front. A complement of eighty-one men with Non-Commissioned Officers of K. O. S. B.'s, under Lieutenant Baird, join the K. O. S. B.'s at the front at once.

General Sir George Wolseley, officiating Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab Army will shortly proceed to Malakhand to inspect the improvements and alterations in the defences which have been in progress during the past few months.

PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF TIRAH.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says it is rumoured that the permanent occupation of Tirah is under the consideration of the Government.

Regarding the non-moving of the Peshawar Moveable Column into Bara Valley to stop the Afridis whom General Lockhart is driving before him, the Lahore paper says, it is a fact that some days ago General Lockhart asked the Simla authorities for leave to move the force up the valley, foreseeing that what has happened would happen. The leave, however, was refused by the Simla authorities on October 25th.

It is not the intention of the Military authorities to send the Elephant Battery of six 12-pounder guns forward from Peshawar to join Brigadier-General Hammond's Column at Bara. The battery will be kept at Peshawar to be utilised as required in any future developments of the situation which active operations of the column may necessitate. This decision has been arrived at in deference to the opinion of General Hammond himself.

JIRGAHS COME IN.

ATTACKS ON CONVOYS.

THE CAMP FIRED ON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

A "Pioneer" telegram, dated Camp Maidan, Tirah Valley, 6th November, says:—The telegraph wire was cut last night. A Jemadar of the Border Police is being sent to-day to meet an Orakzai Jirgah of Mishtis, Shekhans, Malik Khels, and Doulatzai Orakzais on the other side of Arhanga Pass, and escort them in here to hear terms. Some Afridi Nagahs are coming in from the north. Foraging parties from both divisions were out yesterday and got large quantity of Indian corn both in grain and in stalk. Grain has been buried and can often be found in places where the surface of the ground has been burnt with a view to concealing recent excavations. Work is now over on the Arhanga Pass, and the road on this side has been taken by a new and easy alignment with good gradients and a minimum width of about ten feet. The Sappers and Miners and Pioneers worked indefatigably on this road, and the Sirmoor Sappers and Miners have been of great assistance. The health of troops on the whole is good, though there are cases of dysentery and pneumonia. There was some random shooting into the camp last night between 8 and 10 p.m.

LATER.

The Orakzai Jirgah has arrived. The enemy possibly, because they have removed their families, are placed beyond reach of our troops now and have become very bold. They attacked a convoy with the head-quarter staff baggage as it was approaching the Arhanga Pass yesterday, but were driven off. They lost 5 men killed. They also attacked a foraging party from the 2nd Division and carried off about 40 mules, killed a jemadar and one man of the 15th Sikhs, wounding 5, and a Drabi severely. They kept up a heavy fire into camp last night from about 7 p.m. till 10 p.m., more especially heavy in the direction of the head-quarters camp and east end of the camp. Camels arrived in large numbers yesterday, the fourth advanced depot being formed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Piercey, Commanding the Dorset Regiment, is on sick list with fever. Casualties from firing into camp last night:—Lieutenant C. L. Giffard, Northampton Regiment, killed, and Captain Sullivan, severely wounded.

GATHERING IN THE BARA VALLEY.

A telegram, dated Bara, 6th November, states:—A small laskhar about 1,100 Zakha, Aka and Sipah Khels is said to have collected at Bawan in the Bara Valley. The same tribes were reported to be removing their families through the Bazar Valley to Nigrahar. A considerable improvement has been made in the transport of the column. Weakly animals have been eliminated and replaced by efficient ones. Donkey transport is the weakest point; it is not yet proved that they are up carrying two mounds in the hills, nor has the system of driving them in droves been thoroughly tried.

Datta Khel, 7th November.—Major-General Corrie Bird returned to Datta Khel yesterday, and brought Hadda Khan, who is under surveillance, with him. Hadda Khan is brother to Shadam, who has gone out to bring in the remaining headmen, who will collect in the Kazha Valley, and settle how the terms are to be complied with and the fines demanded be paid. It is expected this arrangement will be so far advanced in a couple of days as to admit of the tribes coming in as a whole and making a formal submission, when their families who have been and are enduring great straits from the cold in the high lying parts where they have taken refuges will return to their homes. The sooner they make this submission the better for themselves, as the time remaining in which they can sow the crops profitably is rapidly drawing to a close. The 3rd Punjab Infantry and two guns of No. 6 Peshawar Mountain Battery return here on the 9th instant.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Brigadier-General Egerton with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and a Company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners proceeds to inspect the pillars along the Afghan Boundary to the east of Char Khel. The Survey Column under Major Kemball will bring its operations to a very successful close to-morrow, and returns to Idak, as it breaks up a very large extent of the country, the whole of it in fact that lies between the Tochi Valley and the Kuram River at Thal. It has been accurately surveyed and mapped by Lieutenant Pirrie, Survey Officer, with this force. Gazetteering and reconnaissance work has been done by Major Kemball, who one day reached the village of Biland Khel, which is only some three miles from Thal, thus practically having joined hands over fairly easy country.

RUMOURS REGARDS BREAKING UP OF THE FORCE.

With the Tirah Expeditionary Force heliographic communication has been established every day with the Column who were for some days also in heliographic communication with Thal.

Various rumours are going about regarding the breaking up of the force and return to India of some part of it; but no orders have yet been published on the point, nor is it likely they will be until the political situation is still cleared up, submission made formally by the tribesmen, and compliance with the terms secured.

The work on the cart road is progressing, but climatic fever among officers, subordinates, and coolies has somewhat retarded the work of the forts which are to be built and cannot be undertaken this season, as the frost during winter is certain to cause disintegration of the work done.

Sir William Lockhart has been empowered to notify at once to the Afridis and Orakzai the terms on which their submission will be accepted. These, we understand, will include the surrender of at least one thousand rifles, a heavy money fine, and the surrender of hostages to ensure compliance.

There will be no lull in the military operations while the tribesmen are considering the terms offered; all preparations being continued to enforce the submission if the *jirgahs* do not come in forthwith. The Waran Valley, north-east of the Arhanga Pass, will probably be visited shortly. There are no signs yet that the Afridis intend to abandon hostilities, though they are beginning to feel the extent to which pressure can be put upon them both from Tirah and the Peshawar border.

On the Malakhand side no terms have been notified to the Bunerwals, as action in this direction depends on the course of operations in Tirah. The Mian Gul's offer to try and secure the submission of the tribe was due to their expressed desire to render some service to the British Government. The Bunerwals are likely to be called upon eventually to surrender one thousand guns of various kinds, not all breechloaders as stated. They are believed to have only a very few rifles, and some of these are Enfields.

Ninety families of the Madda Khel have returned to the Tochi Valley, an expression of their wish to submit. Others are expected to follow shortly. This movement is due to their anxiety to prepare their fields for crops, as, unless this is done during November, they have no harvest next summer. They have found it impossible to remain in Afghan territory, as they cannot obtain any land to cultivate there. General Corrie-Bird has all along held that this would happen, and he is now fully justified in his forecast of the position.

The following appointments have been made in the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—2nd Brigade: Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Raymond, Yorkshire Regiment; Signalling Officer, Lieutenant Kenrick, West Surrey Regiment. 3rd Brigade: Provost Marshal, Captain Carey, 15th Sikhs; Signalling Officer, Lieutenant Mansel, Dorsetshire Regiment. 4th Brigade: Provost Marshal, Captain Bateman Champain, 3rd Gurkhas; Signalling Officer, Lieutenant Coke, King's Own Scottish Borderers. Kurram Moveable Column: Lieutenant Cormick, R. E, is appointed Assistant Field Engineer. Line of communications: Lieutenant Ottley, 17th Madras Infantry, to be Transport Officer at the Base. Malakhand Field Force: Captain Thomson, Connaught Rangers, to be Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Brooke, Commanding the 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.—*Pioneer.*

AMENDMENT OF THE POST OFFICE LAW.

AT Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Bill amending the Oudh Courts Act was passed without discussion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz introduced a Bill amending the Petroleum Act, the object being to include within the provisions of the Act paints, varnishes, etc., which contain inflammable material.

Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to the Post Office. He said the existing law, passed in 1866, was quite out of date. The Department had been a progressive one, its energies being devoted to developing the existing branches of business and adding new ones. In 1866 cognisance was only taken of letters and newspapers. Since then the whole business of postcards and reply postcards was entirely new. Again as regards the parcel post, the law relating to it was a singular anachronism, for the Act of 1866 only took count of what was called the *Bhangy* post and the charges fixed related to journeys of 1,200 miles. The conditions had completely changed, for whereas there were only 4,000 miles of railway then, there are now over 20,000 miles, and the rate of charges was now about one-fifth those levied in 1866. As regards new branches of business added, insurance, value-payable post and money orders had no legislative basis. The transactions between the Public and the Post Office were based on contract. The Department had no protection and no special powers, yet a very big business was done, and everything had to be conducted under the executive orders of the Government. The Post Office could not reject business offered it, and it was necessary to ask the Government for special laws and special protection. The general lines of the new Bill were upon a similar Consolidation Act introduced into Parliament two years ago which, though not yet passed, had been of great service in the drafting of the present amending of the Indian Act. Sir James Westland then went through the various sections of the Bill, explaining their operation. The law regarding the recovery of sums due to the Post Office had been made clear in Section 12. Section 14 provided for postal marks being accepted as *prima facie* evidence. Section 15 confirmed the present practice of re-delivery when the address was altered. Other sections dealt with the prohibition to transmit obscene and indecent articles through the post, and the power to postpone the despatch of parcels when such despatch would hinder the proper delivery of letters owing to press of work. Chapter 6, dealing with Insurance and the Value-Payable Post, would be mostly new. The limit and conditions of insurance would be defined. Chapter 7 related to undelivered articles which at present accumulate in enormous quantities in the principal post offices. Chapter 9, relating to money orders, would be altogether new. Orders not delivered within a year would be forfeited to the Government, but if a claim thereafter was satisfactorily established the money would be paid. Chapter 10 related to the penalties against postal servants for offences.

Sir James Westland, in conclusion, said he wished on the part of himself and the Legislative Department to express his obligations to Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of Post Offices, who had given most valuable assistance in preparing the Bill. The Post Office was a department of most minute organization, and it required most expert knowledge of the work to realise in what respects legislation was required, and to prevent what might appear most harmless provisions of law interfering with its working. Few people who received a letter realised the amount of organisation and arrangement necessary to secure its safe delivery, yet a million of such articles passed through the post every day in half a hundred languages and a dozen different characters. Delivery was effected with a regularity and punctuality almost perfect. The present legislation would enable postal officers to maintain the perfectness of their work, and make the Post Office more and more worthy of the confidence which the public placed in it.

The Bill was introduced.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th November, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	5	33 p.m.	13	55
Teheran	8	1	19 p.m.	...	18
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th November, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	53	...	1
" Karachi	..	8	..	2
" Madras	..	57	..	2

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

THERE is a curious thing on Jakko, I fancy there has never been anything precisely like it under the deodars before. I know it so well now that I am beginning to forget the odd sensation it gave me the first time I saw it, the feeling of being suddenly transported far beyond the Indian seas to certain apartments in the Rue des Fourneaux, where a painter-engineer with his wife and family is enjoying life for the first time after twenty years of N.-W. P. Railways. The abnormal growth on Jakko is a studio, built as a *pied-a-terre* by Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, whose studios and pictures walked away so obviously from everything else at the recent Simla Fine Arts Exhibition. By the exercise of a little ingenuity, I was able to trace Mr. Mackenzie to the spot and there convict him of having painted a great many more things than he took the trouble to send to the Town Hall, as interesting and as beautiful. It was, precisely, a little bit of Paris when I came to find out. Even the rare Persian hangings, and subdued carpets in the mellow tints of Bokhara, had made the journey back again to India from the city of ateliers, and I certainly never saw a cloisonne sugar-bowl that hailed from anywhere else. The little room, with its glass roof and glass walls, was a triumph of colour and made one ponder more painfully than ever. The terrible papered drawing rooms, full of either formality or flippancy, in which most of us know no better than to pass our days. A real studio has an irregular charm and character, inseparably its own, I mean a working studio, which Mr. Mackenzie's is. There are signed portraits of distinguished French artists on the walls—tacked up—and sketches by brother students, and photograph and copies of great pictures—not in the least Anglo-Indian, you see, this studio on the top of Jakko. Pierre Loti might write a book on it.

It is only recently that the studio has been built, but Mr. Mackenzie has been in India, learning the artistic secrets of the country for two or three years. An enterprising picture dealer persuaded him to come out from Paris to undertake some shikar pictures for native noblemen, and his journey in search of material for these have shown him many delightful things which he has caught and kept which are not destined for these somewhat conventional canvases—jungle studies, nautch studies, the life of the village and the camp. I shall be much surprised if a notable salon picture does not issue from these studies in the course of the next season or two. I have already seen Mr. Mackenzie's work—a Scotch picture—reproduced in the volume the Champs Elysees offers to you as the souvenir of an exhibition, and look forward with confidence to the more resonant note he will strike from India when the long and severe period he assigns himself for serious study is past. He has great power over the sentiment of landscape, and will remind us in nothing of Mr. Elwin Weeks, who, it will be remembered, painted in India four or five years ago. He saw everything through the eyes of the Queen of Sheba, noting only opulence. Mackenzie will paint the empty desert and the cactus-bushes, or perhaps put somewhere on the edge of a sandy waste with the blue ribbon of the Jumna wandering through, the white dream-bubble of the Taj.

This strange inhabitant of Jakko models and etches also. To paint a tiger he will dissect one, note its muscles, and draw its bones, model it in clay, leaping, and finally transfer it to canvas. You or I would just paint a tiger. This sort of thing makes a kind of temple of the little studio on Jakko, and I expect the fakir, who has a monopoly of sanctity for the neighbourhood, will one day come down with a writ of ejectment.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE TIRAH.

With General Lockhart's force in the very heart of the Afridi Tirah, after easily forcing the passes that we all expected to see stubbornly held against him, people up here begin to hope the back of the frontier business is broken, though even the most sanguine amongst us hardly expect to see the expedition on its homeward way before the end of the month at the very earliest. What Sir William did so successfully in Waziristan he will, no doubt, now repeat in Tirah. I refer to the sending out of columns in all directions to take the enemy simultaneously in flank and rear; and with General Hill's force concentrated, as it is, in the Upper Kurrum, and the Peshawar column ready to co-operate on the Bara side, as soon as General Lockhart has finished with the western tribesmen and moves eastwards towards it, the punishment of the principal villages should proceed with nothing more serious than skirmishing. Sniping there will no doubt be throughout, and the casualties that have occurred already since the force entered Maidan, show how easily valuable lives can be lost, even with the elaborate precautions that have been taken in this class of fighting, but the force available is so overwhelming that there is no reason to fear any repetition of the experiences of General Jeffrey's Brigade in the Mamund country, and the submission of the whole place is not likely to be much delayed. Meanwhile the long line of commissariat groans on its weary way from Shinawari to Tirah, and we have an excellent object lesson of what the feeding of even a very small army beyond the frontier amounts to.

Events have moved only one degree less markedly in the Tochi than they have in Tirah, since my last letter, and the submission of that particular scoundrel, Sadda Khan, would seem to indicate that the Madda Khel, for whom General Corrie Bird's force have so long been waiting, have at last made up their minds to come in. In this case there should be nothing more to keep the Tochi force beyond the frontier, and their return from what has proved a death trap of sickness to so many of the British ranks engaged will be an undoubted relief on all sides.

It only begins to look as if we should be able to eat our Christmas dinners in Calcutta with the frontier at peace, and by that time the question of the rupees, that are to pay for the famine, pestilence, and fighting of this extraordinary year, should have been to some extent thrashed out. The action of Government in refusing to complicate the financial situation still further by coquetting with France and the United States over the Silver question at this juncture is very generally approved here, but the notion seems also abroad that such confidence in the approaching success of the currency legislation of 1893 would not have been expressed in the Government of India's despatch on the subject if there were any intention to resume the Secretary of State's drawings upon a large scale when revenue begins to come in. This means the probability of another heavy sterling loan, which will but postpone the evil. So, in any case, the prospect is a gloomy one.

No doubt the financial as much as the political and the military aspect of the situation has weighed with the Viceroy in deciding to abandon his Burma tour, which, failing the extension of service rumoured from home, he is unlikely to have any other opportunity of carrying out, for the five years of his appointment terminate in another twelve months. From the Simla point of view, the position has its advantages, for it gives us another month of Himalayan autumn air, and enables us to dip into the delights of the Winter Amusement Club and the Chalet Badminton that do not, as a rule, commence until the last of the official swallows has departed. But most of us would gladly exchange this for the wider life of the plains, and the pleasure of seeing the friends who have been bearing the heat and burden of the bad months, which we have to a large extent escaped up here.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th October, 1897, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 48,644 maunds and Rs. 8,588 in the earnings.

A ROYAL decree was published at Athens, the other day, disbanding eight classes of reserves and volunteers from abroad. A commission is also appointed of military officers of high rank to investigate everything connected with the late war. The Ottoman representatives abroad have informed the Porte, in reply to a recent circular in regard to Crete, that the Powers, now engaged in considering the question of the Christians of Candia, have addressed a strongly-worded complaint to the Admirals and Consuls with reference to the systematic pillaging of their property by Mahomedans.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	5
B Umarkhadi	2	0	27
C Market and Bhuleshwar	1	1	24
D Mahalakshmi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Kamathipura, and Byculla	3	2	23
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	7	6	110
Total to date	13,768	11,144	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	16
" deaths	10

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,849, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,955, making a total of 4,804 persons. Departures by sea 414, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,388, making a total of 3,802 persons.

From 6 a.m. on Sunday, to 6 a.m., yesterday, arrivals by sea 599, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,137, making a total of 4,736 persons. Departures by sea 949, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,895, making a total of 4,844 persons.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The figures of plague cases and mortality for the week ending November 5, 1897, are as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	64	41
Poona	651	460
Districts.		
Surat	178	101
Thana	5	7
Ahmednagar	17	15
Nasik	19	20
Poona	241	174
Satara	1,209	944
Sholapur	149	119
Kolaba	18	12
Belgaum	12	10
Territories.		
Baroda	4	4
Kolhapur	4	2
Cutch	104	80
Janjira	5	2
Palanpur	58	34
Karachi (Sind)	17	11
Total	2,855	2,036

PLAGUE IN MANDVIE.

Having had occasion to visit Mandvie one day last week, writes "Pheiny," I was informed that there was a plague hospital in the heart of it—and as this struck me as rather ridiculous, I thought I would convince myself, and wended my way thither. I was directed into Dariasthan Street—three streets behind the Musjid Bridge. I went in and found eleven plague-stricken patients. The building itself is a very nice one, and like most native buildings is in the shape of a quadrangle, with a centre yard. It is also used as a "Mahajun Wadi," *i. e.*, a place where people are fed on festal occasions, such as feast days, marriages, &c. The last gathering of hundreds of healthy people there was, I believe, during the late Diwali festival. This Cutchi-Lohana Hospital is supported by Kanrimsi Dharmji, the headman of the Lohana caste, and is commonly known as the "Dariasthan" Hospital. It is in the charge of native Doctors, and was first opened in April 1897. 74 patients have been treated there till July, of which 58 died. It was closed for a month when the plague seemed, apparently, better, but was re-opened in August, since which time there has been a daily average of 8 in-patients. Is it wise to have a "plague hospital" in the heart of a thickly populated city? The population of Mandvi is over 2½ lakhs, *i.e.*, more than quarter of the population of Bombay is concentrated there. And its streets are busy from early morn to till at night—hundreds, yea thousands of people are every minute of the day passing to and fro. I am perfectly sure that Mandvie will never be free of this pestilence as long as the embers are allowed to smoulder in its midst. It would, I think, be a good thing to have it legalised that no plague hospital, and indeed all infectious disease hospitals should be out of Municipal limits. Doubtless this would involve a little more trouble and expense, but it seems to me to be the only means now left to get rid of this pestilential disease, and it behoves every good citizen to acquiesce to all prudential efforts made to eradicate this terrible scourge, which has not only created such fearful havoc, but it seems to be slowly spreading in all directions.

There are many cases of plague being hidden in Mandvie—there were no less than 5 cases, I believe, in one house, privately reported to the Plague Committee and subsequently removed by the district medical officer. Last Friday night a Buniah woman died of a very virulent type. She was a young, strong woman, and succumbed in 48 hours, having had huge buboes in the groins and under the jaws. It would be well for the Plague Committee to be more vigilant and to increase their staff, especially for house-to-house visitation.

On Sunday afternoon a party consisting of Messrs. Habibbhoy Casumbhoy Ahmedbhoy and G. Moses, accompanied by Dr. Rustomjee Pallonjee, inspected Khoja Mohalla and found two plague cases. The patients were removed to Grant Road Plague Hospital, and two women in the same house are kept under medical observation. These cases were said to be imported from Poona.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 524 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp and 379 in the Narelwady Camp.

The Plague Committee would be glad if holders of permanent passes admitting them to the Narelwady camps, who have not yet signed their names at the Plague Committee office, would call for the purpose at their earliest convenience.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were in all 112 plague patients lying under treatment, yesterday, in the various plague hospitals in the City.

THE LATE RIOTING NEAR IGATPURI.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The trial of this case which has excited considerable interest at Igatpuri and neighbouring villages has been going on in the court of Mr. J. K. Kabraji, C.S. Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate. It will be remembered that on the 28th of September last, Dr. Kapadia, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the plague operations at Igatpuri, on hearing of the occurrences of plague cases at Ghoti went there with the Mamlatdar, Inspector Hormasji, the Municipal Secretary, and a Mahomedan, named Hussain. The party first drove to a school at Ghoti, and there alighted. On leaving the school the party came across a large crowd. The Mamlatdar discussed with the people the question of searching houses for plague cases. They objected to the searching. After some time the search party, having found that they would not be allowed to inspect the houses, turned back; and as they were going towards the school to order the tongas to be got ready, a number of men from the crowd came forward and assaulted them with sticks. Dr. Pires, who examined Dr. Kapadia, said that the injuries he received were such as to endanger his life. There are now 15 persons on their trial, and Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, is defending them. Mr. Talyarkhan cross-examined some of the witnesses for the prosecution at great length. He said that while the witnesses professed to identify the whole of the accused, it was clear from the evidence that there was absolutely nothing to show that Nos. 8, 14 and 15 were among the rioters. Mr. Talyarkhan asked the magistrate to discharge them. The magistrate discharged Nos. 8 and 14, and against the rest he framed charges under sections 147, 323 and 353, read with 149 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was postponed, and the accused were released on bail.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of H. E. the Governor's tour in Kathiawar in November and December:—

Friday, Nov. 19.—Leave Mahableshwar 7-30 a.m., arrive Wathar 1-30 p.m., leave Wathar 2-25 p.m., and arrive Poona 7-56 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 20.—Leave Poona 1-55 p.m. and arrive Bombay 7-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Leave Grant Road 9-35 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.—Arrive Ahmedabad 8-10 a.m., leave Ahmedabad 9-35 a.m., arrive Wadhwan civil station 1 p.m., leave Wadhwan, civil station by special train 2-10 p.m., and arrive Rajkot 6-30 p.m.

Nov. 25.—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, stop at Rajkot.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Leave at Rajkot by special train 7-30 a.m. and arrive Junagad 12-30 p.m.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—Stop at Junagad.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—Leave Junagad by special train 3 p.m., and arrive Rajkot 6 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 3.—Leave Rajkot by special train 8 a.m., and arrive Wadhwan civil station 12 a.m.; leave Wadhwan 3-20 p.m., and arrive Ahmedabad 7-10 p.m.; and leave Ahmedabad 7-40 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 4.—Arrive Church Gate Street station 7-38 a.m.

H. E. the Governor will be accompanied by the following staff:—Major R. Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. Jackson, Private Secretary; Captains—the Hon. H. G. Heneage and Laveth, Aides-de-Camp; and Resaldar Shaik Abdool Karim, Native A.-D.-C. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., Political Secretary, will join the party at Bombay.

THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

MR. H. WOOSNAM MILLS has brought out (*Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore) a complete account of the PATHAN REVOLT IN NORTH-WEST INDIA. The present frontier disturbances have been scattered over so considerable a stretch of the frontier, and over so many months that we welcome a presentation of them in narrative form which will enable us to understand at a sitting the exact position of each tribe, and the area covered by their different outbreaks. We have here in chronological sequence the Maizar outrage, and the punitive expedition in the Tochi Valley, the siege and relief of the Malakhand and Chakdara Forts, the Battle of Shabkadr, the Mohmand rising, the Afridi seizure of the Khyber Pass, the Orakzai attacks on the Samana outposts, the fall of Saraghari, the Defence of Gulistan, General Jeffery's fights with the Mamunds, and an account of the punitive operations by Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood and Brigadier-General E. R. Elles in the Swat Valley and the Momand country. The whole is illustrated by five maps, one of the Norst-West Frontier, and smaller maps of the Malakhand position of Chakdara, of the Samana range, and of the Mohmand country. Mr. Mills does not deal at length with the causes of the tribal conflagration which spread with astonishing rapidity, involving in its course many of the tribes who have never had any differences with us, but who had, on the contrary, been the willing recipients of many favours from us. But he concurs in the general opinion that the Tochi Valley affair, the Maizar outrage was a separate and quite distinct outbreak, in no way connected with the general rising, which began at Malakhand on the 26th of July. However it was, the Hadda Mullah and the Mad Fakir are still credited with the chief share in the tribal rising. There is, at all events, no doubt that they boldly and openly preached a Jehad, and sought to summon every tribe by their eloquent call to arms against the infidel. The narrative includes the incidents which marked each move in this continuous and changing fight with the border tribes. The best sources of information have been utilised to lend interest to the true story, and to lose none of the brave deeds that made each fight a field of glory, and too often a grave for our plucky defenders. Mr. Mills will, we hope, follow this narrative up in due time with an account of the greater expedition now on foot on the Tirah, when Sir William Lockhart will have taught the Afridis "that if the patience of the *sirkar* is as enduring as a summer's day, yet his arm, when put forth against his foes, is long as a winter's night."

JOST'S PUNKAH MOTOR AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THOSE who attended the evening service at St. Thomas' Cathedral, last Sunday, had the opportunity to witness the first practical test of Jost's invention (described in these columns a few weeks ago) on heavy work, which it excellently peformed. Before service commenced, a large number of the congregation inspected the machine, and were surprised at its simplicity and silence and regularity of its movements. The church authorities and the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department expressed their great satisfaction, and pronounced the trial a thorough success. The motor, which is placed in the compound, consists of a cylinder fitted to a single cast iron stand, a piston rod, a guide, and a lever. Inside the tube is used, with an ordinary pump, a simple solid piston, and a single valve. To the top of the tube or cylinder is fitted a supply pipe of 5-8 inch bore, and at the lower end of the same the exhaust tube 1 1-2 inch diameter. This is the whole mechanism of the complete machine. The cylinder is two inch in diameter, and the piston works with a stroke of 15 inches, while the lever is geared to 45 inches, which is the pull of the punkahs. Two punkahs, 17 feet each, with a total area of 98 square feet, are connected with the motor, and worked at twenty-one strokes per minute. These two punkas replace four of same dimensions which have been removed, and they are working with the same effect. The motor is capable of pulling five of these punkahs which replace ten of the former. The consumption of water for all the punkahs will be 248 gallons of water per hour at a piston pressure of 35lbs. of square inch. The ugly cross beams now supporting the present punkahs, and half of the punkahs themselves, will be removed when the whole installation is completed. The invention is the best of its kind we have seen, Mr. Jost having solved the problem of simplicity conjoined with certainty and regularity in punkah pulling by machinery.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN WATSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, is transferred from Bangalore to Dalhousie, and Major Rodwell from Dalhousie to Bangalore.

AT the annual examination for prizes for skill-at-arms, the following were successful:—

	Preliminary Exam.	Written Exam.	Total.	Remarks.
Br. Smith	46	77	123	1st.
Sgt. Badam	40	81	121	2nd.
Sgt. Nobbs	45	75	120	3rd.
Br. Foster	47	71	118	4th.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to Officers Commanding British Corps and Batteries indenting, if they so desire, for surplus necessaries to the extent of 5 per cent. in excess of the authorised proportion. The above concession will be withdrawn from corps and batteries during the last year of their Indian tour of service.

THE following appointments are made:—Major Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Captain Edwards, 31st Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, 45th Sikhs, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bryen, killed in action. 36th Dogras.—Lieutenant L. S. Browne to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Bailey, killed in action. 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Boileau to be Adjutant. 5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Knollys to be Adjutant. 25th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Corbett, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Arthur, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

THE Governor-General of the Congo Free State reports a decisive victory on July 15 over the mutinous Manyema soldiers, who, since February last, have been ravaging the country to the west of Lake Albert Edward. Lieutenant Henry, who commanded the troops of the State on this occasion, has been created by King Leopold a Knight of the African Star.

A MEDICAL authority claims that bad spelling is caused by a disease. In certain conditions of brain and nerves the patient frequently writes "ot" instead of "to." In another slightly varying form, instead of "the," the first letter is omitted, and so in many other short words. The malady usually affects the brain only in connection with words of one syllable, but cases have occurred where longer words have been so distorted that it was difficult to get their sense.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AT UMRETH.

AN UMRETH correspondent writes:—The Diamond Jubilee of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has found a permanent monument here in the form of a High School. For several years past there has been a good Anglo-Vernacular School here, which, under the headmaster, Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim has done substantial work and shown results pre-eminently satisfactory. Mr. Mahomed may with justice be regarded as the father of the institution. For the last eighteen years he has worked steadily. Unfortunately there was not until now a High School. Hundreds of students who in former years passed from the Anglo-Vernacular School, were obliged to study at Nadiad, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Broach or Bombay. Many are to be found studying, even at present in one of these cities. Their parents, otherwise poor, have to meet heavy expenses for boarding and schooling.

Add to this inconvenience, the want of parental supervision and co-operation, which would be very serviceable and available if the students studied in Umreth. All these circumstances and inconveniences led to a general demand for a High School. People in Umreth determined to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and resolved in public meetings, on the Diamond Jubilee occasion, to found a High School, to be named after the Jubilee. Towards the end of October last a good number of students of the III Standard Class were examined and declared qualified for the IV. Standard. Now came the time for starting the IV. Standard, according to the resolutions passed in public meetings on the Diamond Jubilee occasion. A general public meeting was convened in the Jubilee Anglo-Vernacular School Hall, on the 5th instant. Hundreds assembled. Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji Mody, the District Deputy Collector, was requested to preside. He pointed out the mistake of the opponents of the scheme, urged the necessity of peace and union in matters calculated for the public good, and impressed on the meeting the force and advantages of self-help. The consequence was that a IV. Standard class was started. At the close of the meeting two boys of the IV Standard class sang the National Anthem in Gujerati, and thanked the president for his efforts. Khan Saheb Naoroji Byramji, Sub-Judge, came in for a large and just share of applause, and thanks for his assistance as the president of the Local Charity Funds Committee. The boys then commenced their new studies. A vote of thanks to the president, responded to by deafening cheers and hurrahs, terminated the proceedings.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE IN SURAT.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—

As if the calamitous fires and floods had not wrought enough ruin to this historic town, we have had for the past two months a crowning disaster in the shape of a terrible outbreak of plague. Our cup of misery is full to overflowing. Since I wrote to you last, Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, and Dr. Hay, acting Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, paid us a visit on Sunday last, to personally inspect the plague measures carried out by the local authorities. Mr. Wingate's instructions to the Municipal Commissioners to set on foot more vigorous machinery to effectively work out the salvation of this city from the plague were approved, they resolving unanimously, at the instance of Mr. Moore, the Collector-president, to delegate all spending powers of Municipal funds to their President and the Sanitary Committee. The Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hospital is turned into a General Plague Hospital, patients there other than those of plague being removed to "Sorabji Jamsetji High School," a part of which building is appropriated for the purpose.

Arrangements in different plague hospitals were approved after personal inspection. As a result of Mr. Wingate's visit, we have got quite a different organisation to work out the new plague programme already put in motion. The city is divided for this purpose into nine different wards, each of which is placed under a superintendent, a personal assistant or assistants, and a staff of supervisors, according to requirements. Each party thus formed is ordered to be continually on the move from sunrise to sunset, searching concealed plague cases, removing them to the hospitals, superintending disinfection of houses, and in short doing all the necessary work.

The new search parties have been organised thus: (1) Sagrampura and Rustampura wards, Superintendent Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S. (deputed from Panchmahals), personal assistants Messrs. Bulakhi Bapuji Mamlatdar and Bejonji Maneckji Vakeel and five supervisors. (2) Sayedpura Moolan's Chukla and Ghastipura,—Superintendent Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal, M. H. School—personal assistant Mr. Khushrubhai Nasserwanji, and two supervisors. (3) Kanpith, Ranitalao, and Machhipeith—Superintendent Mr. Philips of the Baroda Railway Police (specially deputed), personal assistant Mr. Pestonji D. Ghati, head clerk to Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and five supervisors. (4) Chok Bazar and Bhagatalao,—Superintendent Mr. E. M. Hogson (specially deputed); personal assistant Mr. Chunilal G. Dalia, L. C. E., of the Forest Department, and two supervisors. (5) Begumpura and Hyderpura,—Superintendent Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., First Assistant Collector; personal assistants K. B. Samshudin Kazri, Probationary Deputy Collector; Doctor Dossabhai Pestonji, and Mr. Dawoodbhai Ebrahim and six supervisors. (6) Nanpura, Asurbeg, Badekhan's Chukla, and Saghadiawad, Superintendent Mr. W. G. Page, Agent, Bank of Bombay; personal assistents Mr. Erachsha N. Poho, Inspector, Coast Guard Service; Buxee Mir Sadrudinkhan, Mr. Barjorji N. Vakil, and Khan Bahadur Cooverji Kawasji and four supervisors. (7) Mahidarpura, Rampura, Rughnathpura, and Haripura,—Superintendent Mr. H. M. Judge, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue; personal assistant Mr. Cursetji S. Sabawala, Coast Guard Inspector, and five supervisors. (8) Gopipura, Wadifalia, Khapatia Chukla, and Sonifalia,—Superintendent Mr. MacNeil, I. C. S., Assistant Collector (deputed from Bombay); personal assistant Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir M. Dotiwala, and four supervisors. (9) Salabatpura and Navapura, Superintendent Khan Bahadur Sorabji R. Master, Deputy Collector; personal assistants Assistant Surgeon Bhaidas Bhagubhai and Mr. Aderji Jeevanji Deputy, and six supervisors. Further localities infected with the plague are being vacated daily. People in health camps suffer more from starvation than from plague. They are generally people of the labouring or artizan class. Being thrown out of work or other means of livelihood they subsist now on the paltry ration of corn, supplied out of Hindu Nirashrit Fund, and the General Fund opened at the instance of Mrs. Dyson. The task of maintaining these people in the camps is, indeed, one of magnitude, and as money is doled out scantily it may be fairly expected that the lot of these unfortunate people will be extremely miserable, if further pecuniary help be not forthcoming. Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil has paid down Rs. 2,000 already for this purpose, and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam and Rao Bahadur Lalshankar have sent a handsome contribution of Rs. 2,830 from Ahmedabad.

Communication between the town and adjoining villages has ceased owing to the stringency of the measures. This is bitterly complained of by people at both these places. A more liberal and judicious grant of "general" and "special" passes would facilitate their intercourse and bring about a reduction in prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life which are at famine prices.

Dr. Earnest Hill will work under Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Nariman in the General Plague Hospital. The supervision of three health camps is entrusted to Mr. Ardeshir M. Gandhi, Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Surat District.

Owing to diligent exertions in connection with the suppression of the plague and the unusual strain he is laid under in consequence, our Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, was suddenly taken ill four days ago while at his desk in the office. He has been under the treatment of Dr. Nariman. He is pronounced to be better now. May he soon get over it is our prayer.

The following are official plague returns of the week:—

		No. of plague cases.	No. of plague deaths	Total from all causes.	Total last year.
	October.				
	30th...	12	11	51	2
	31st...	19	5	57	9
	November.				
	1st...	11	9	59	7
	2nd...	16	11	56	11
	3rd...	23	9	41	7
	4th...	37	13	53	5
* Up to 3 p.m. only.	5th...	36	[illegible]	50	8
	6th...	38	16	29	6
	Total...	192	83	396	55

The following are the numbers in different hospitals this day:—

General Plague Hospital	62
Hindu "	143
Parekh Dharamshalla	29
Borah Hospital	3
Parsi "	1
Mahomedan Hospital	4

THE world's largest telescope is now in position at the Yerkes observatory in the University of Chicago. Its object lens is forty inches in diameter, this being the diameter of the clear aperture after allowing for the rim of the "cell" which holds the lens in its place. It is constituted of the usual two discs of different optical glass required to correct chromatic aberration. The outer, crown, lens is about 2¼ inches thick at the centre, and ¾ inch at the edge, and weighs 200lb. The flint lens, separated from its companion by a distance of nearly 8½ inches (for convenience in cleaning) is about 1¼ inch thick at the centre and 2 inches in thickness at the edge. Its weight is more than 300lb. The weight of the compound lens in its iron cell, in which it is mounted on aluminium bearings, is 1,000lb.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE will be no farther meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, at Simla, this session.

As at present arranged Lord Elgin will spend a couple of days in Allahabad on his way from Simla to Calcutta as the guest of the Lieut.-Governor.

MR. S. C. HALL, a young Civilian, who arrived in India only last December, has died of cholera at Lucknow.

COLONEL S. L. JACOB, Superintending Engineer, is appointed Chief Engineer and Public Works Secretary to the Punjab Government, *vice* Major-General Marshall.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD, Accountant-General with the Government of India in the Public Works Department, now on furlough, retires from the service on December 6th.

No new cases of plague and no more deaths from the disease have occurred in the Jullundur district.

THE Government have decided to establish a central jail in connection with the Jhelum Canal.

OF the 13 Moplah prisoners, who recently escaped from the Manjeri Sub-Jail, all but one have now been captured; a Moplah named Kalladithodi Kutti Rayen having been arrested by the Manjeri Adikhari a few days ago. A rifle, a sword, and some ammunition were recovered from him.

MR. J. M. MASKELL, Senior Presidency Magistrate of the Black Town Police Court, handed over charge of his office to Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur and availed himself of two years' furlough, preparatory to retirement from the Service. He left for England, by the s. s. Rewa.

MR. J. G. RITCHIE, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality returns to Calcutta from leave in England about the 13th instant.

A BRITISH Consular Agency is to be established at Momein in Yunnan. Mr. P. F. Hausser, who had considerable experience in Consular work in China, has been appointed to the post.

LAST week's famine returns show only 208,000 persons on relief works and 409,000 receiving gratuitous relief. Of this total 447,000 are in the Central Provinces, and 108,000 in Bombay.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS, at present Secretary in the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, is mentioned as likely to succeed Sir Alexander Arbuthnot on the India Council.

HAVING been re-inspected by the Government Inspector and passed, the New Southern Punjab Railway line will be opened to passengers and goods traffic next Wednesday.

MR. A. TREVOR, Public Works Member, will leave Simla on the 15th instant for a tour over the Bengal and North-Western, the Northern Bengal, and the Bengal Assam Railway lines, reaching Calcutta on December 9th or 10th.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON, whose bad luck on breaking his leg at Kobat on the eve of the Tirah expedition has excited much sympathy, is, we are sorry to say, now lying ill at Simla from a severe attack of Peshawar fever.

LAHORE residents rented at more than Rs. 15 monthly will have to pay an additional tax of 2 per cent., from April next, towards the cost of a drastic sanitation scheme which the Municipality have adopted.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SCOTT REID, at present doing duty at the native base hospital at Rawalpindi, is transferred to Lahore as officiating Principal Medical Officer of the district. He will be succeeded by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

AFTER a year and a half's absence in Europe on furlough the Engineer-in-Chief of the North-Western Railway returns to India, this week, and resumes his appointment at Lahore. Mr. Monk, whom Mr. List will relieve on his return, will be placed on Survey work in connection with the railway, and will eventually, on Mr. Rigg's retirement in February, be appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow.

A VERY startling bit of news appears in a number of the "Celestial Empire," an Anglo-Chinese newspaper published at Shanghai, to hand by the last mail. It appears that on the 22nd of August last, the 12th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Bareilly, were ordered to the frontier. "When all was ready for the march, twenty-seven soldiers stepped out of the ranks, refusing to march and fight against their countrymen. These twenty-seven were Mahomedans belonging to some hill tribes, and when the Colonel asked them whether they wouldn't change their resolution to march with the rest of the company, they refused. Hearing their answer the Colonel ordered Company Three of the same regiment (Hindus) to fire upon them as they stood, and this order being obeyed, twenty-seven men fell down dead. Lord Salisbury, in a speech recently delivered in Parliament, said the Colonel was justified in doing what he did, and"—adds the veracious chronicler—"I think so, too."

THE Afridis, as well as the other frontier tribes dislike the new rifle immensely, apart from its nasty low trajectory and expanding bullet. It is no use now crawling into British infantry barracks and stealing a rifle from the arm-rack. The Lee-Metford is not of much value to a Pathan. He is unable to understand mechanism, and cartridges are almost impossible to procure.

THE officials of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and Bengal Central Railway have differed in their finding at the joint-inquiry held into the circumstances which led to the collision at the Canal Junction recently. The E. B. S. Railway officials attribute the blame to the B. C. Railway, and the latter officers say that the E. B. S. Railway are in fault. The matter will, in all probability, be referred to arbitration. This is the first time that such a finding of a Committee composed of representatives of two Railways in India has been heard of. The Consulting Engineer to Government, who was present at the two sittings, has submitted an independent report of the inquiry to Government.

A TREVANDRUM correspondent reports a case of torture by the Police, who, it is said, shut up a man in a hermetically closed chamber of a native house and "smoked" him. "Death by asphyxia" was the verdict given by the Medical Officer, who held the autopsy, and the prosecution of the constables and inspector has been sanctioned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Mrs. Bray, residing at Deva Shola, Coonoor, lately shot a fine tiger at Mussagoodi. Unfortunately, the beaters could not be induced to follow the wounded brute into the jungle, but Mrs. Bray, accompanied by Mr. H. R. Norman, went after it, and found it badly wounded, and vomiting. Mr. Norman fired, and missed, and the brute slunk of. It is reported that Mrs. Bray's daughter, a girl of 12, followed her mother by a different path, and in a line with the tiger, and had a very narrow escape, but of this I have no authentic proof. I believe that the skull only has been recovered, and am sorry that this plucky sportswoman should have been done out of the skin."

CARRIERE, said to be a disappointed office-seeker rushed to the bureau, in Ottawa, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on Oct. 20, threatened to shoot him, and actually fired a revolver.

THE Island of Leyte, one of the Philippine group, is reported to have been devastated by a terrific cyclone. Thousands of natives were killed and the damage to property is incalculable.

A DESPATCH from Havana states that General Weyler refuses to resign the position of Captain-General of Cuba, in spite of peremptory orders of the Spanish Government.

NEWS has been received at St. Louis (Senegal) that Capt. Braulot, the commander of the French force which was defeated at Lobi by Samory's son, Sara N'Tieni Mori, and the chief Sulieman, on Aug. 20, is a prisoner in the hands of Samory.

THE *Popolo Romano* states that the Italian and Egyptain Governments have come to an agreement as to the conditions and the arrangements for the transfer of Kassala.

A NATIVE of St. Petersburg, Glebe Beletsky, twenty-one, student, passing himself off as "Count Orloff," was indicted at the County of London Sessions, for obtaining valuable property, jewellery, articles, and money by means of worthless cheques. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AT the meeting of the Increased Armaments Protest Committee, held the other evening, the Chairman (Sir Robert Head) moved and Dr. Evans Darby seconded: "That this committee takes note of the demand for an increase of Standing Army contained in the recent speeches of Lord Wolseley and Mr. Brodrick, and the threat of the adoption of a conscription contained in the speech of Sir Robert Finlay, the Solicitor-General, on Oct. 18. It also hears with astonishment that pressure is being brought to bear upon lads employed in one of the Government offices to go through a period of military service. Regarding these and different parts of a large and a dangerous programme of reactionary jingoism, this committee calls upon all lovers of peace and progress to join in a united opposition movement." This was carried unanimously, after letters supporting the idea had been read from Dr. Spence Watson and others.

FROM inquiries instituted by the Statistical Association for the beet sugar industry at Madgeburg, it is estimated that the amount of sugar raised in the three principal sugar-producing countries of Europe during the year 1897-98, including molasses, will be as follows: Germany, 1,790,000 tons, as compared with 1,821,000 tons in 1896; Austria-Hungary, 822,000 tons, as compared with 927,000 tons in 1896; and France, 751,000 tons, as compared with 703,400 tons last year; total, 3,363,000 tons, as against 3,451,000 tons last year.

THE *Berliner Tageblatt* gives marked prominence to a special communication with which it has been exclusively favoured with reference to the reform of the Chinese army and navy. This communication purports to epitomise fifty-seven paragraphs constituting the official memorial of Chang Yen Huan (special envoy to the Queen of England during the Jubilee celebrations) to his Government.

AT the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Ladies' Council at Leeds, the Bishop of Ripon's wife presiding, Sir Walter Besant spoke on the employment of women, pointing out that the fields of painting, music, the stage, science, archæology, medicine, teaching, literature, architecture, law, journalists, secretaries, cashiers and typewriters were open to the most intellectual, while there was shopwork, sewing, housekeeping and domestic work for the remainder.

THE Liverpool dock extension scheme, involving an expenditure of nearly £4,000,000, was again before the Mersey Dock Board, the other day, and was finally confirmed. It was decided that as soon as the necessary Parliamentary powers were obtained the works should be pushed on vigorously. Sir William Forwood stated that the proposals had met with the cordial approval of the public. When the works were completed Liverpool as a port would be without a rival in the world.

AS long ago as Aug. 5, we made in this column the announcement that the wrecked troopship Warren Hastings had no sooner been sold to a speculator for 17,000f. than a storm came and the vessel disappeared, says the "Daily Chronicle." The loss was naturally no laughing matter to the purchaser, but the sequel, as a correspondent at Reunion who read our paragraph is obliging enough to inform us, was absolutely tragic. The purchaser, who was, he tells us, a vanilla planter, was compelled to send to France for a diving-dress for the salvage operations, and meanwhile built a small house close to the scene of the wreck in order to save what he could. While waiting the unfortunate man lost his wife and daughter from St Philippe fever. He himself nearly died, and the day before the diving apparatus arrived the vessel slid back into deep water and disappeared. Under the influence of this sad chapter of misfortunes the man's reason tottered for many days, although at the date of our correspondent's letter (Sept. 17), it was hoped that he would recover. The only articles recovered by him were three boxes of candles.

SURGEON-GENERAL CORNISH, C.I.E., died at Worthing, on Oct. 19. He was an officer of distinguished service in India, more particularly in the cause of sanitary science. Educated in St. George's Hospital, he obtained, after competition, the appointment in the East India Company's service, which that Company offered to the students of the Hospital. He entered the Madras Army as an Assistant Surgeon in 1854, and, while holding various regimental appointments, made his mark both as a medical officer and a writer on sanitary subjects, receiving the appointment of Secretary to the Director-General of the Medical Department in 1860. He held that post for nearly ten years, and was then made Sanitary Commissioner to the Madras Government. In this appointment he rendered notable service during the great famine in Southern India in 1877, for which he received the C.I.E. In 1880 he became Surgeon-General of the Medical Department, and retired in 1885, when he was made an Honorary Physician to the Queen. The best known of his writings are "The Madras Census for 1871," "Prison Dietaries and Food," "Typhoid Fever in the Madras Presidency," "The Cleansing of Indian Towns," and the various annual reports on the causes of deaths in the Madras Presidency. The deceased officer also served for a time as a member of the Legislative Council at Madras, and had a hand in framing the present local Government bill of that Presidency. He also assisted in compiling the Famine Code, which has been put to such a severe, but successful, test in India during the present year.

THE first instance on record of a death upon the stage occurs in 1735, when an actor, named William Bond, who had unsuccessfully attempted to get his friend Aaron Hill's translation of Voltaire's "Zaire" acted at Covent Garden or Drury Lane, gave a private performance in concert room. He played the part of Lusignan, afterwards enacted by Garrick and Barry. His acting became so realistic that he actually fainted away in the second act, and the audience, unaware of the fact, but delighted with the performance, applauded him to the echo. Recovering a little, he extended his arms to embrace his long lost children, and with difficulty continued his part—"My son! my daughter! Lost in embracing you, I would now die lest this should prove a dream." As the words fell from his lips he raised his eyes to heaven, and died without a struggle. The satirical Samuel Foote and the charming Peg Woffington were each seized with paralysis when on the stage, and were assisted from the boards they had adorned so well, never to return. Peg Woffington's seizure was most pathetic. She was playing Rosalind, and though feeling unwell in the fifth act managed to dress in her bridal garb for the last scene. She was reciting the epilogue, and had got as far as "If I were among you I would kiss as many as had beards that pleased me," when she screamed "Oh God! Oh God!" and tottered to the wings, thus tragically making her last exit. For three years afterwards she lingered a helpless paralytic.

SIR ALEXANDER C. MACKENZIE'S compositions for Mr. J. M. Barrie's play, founded on "The Little Minister," are an overture, three entr'actes, and some incidental music. At the start of the overture there is a snatch of the bagpipes, and an effect is made with clarionets. There is slight suggestion of the air of "Duncan Gray." Each of the entr'actes is a dance. The Little Minister is the only character to whom Sir Alexander has given any Leit-motif. This pathetic melody is heard in the overture.

IT is stated that the nature of the next exhibition at Earl's Court has been decided upon. It will take the form of a huge display illustrating the invention, industries, manufactures, and applied arts of to-day. The main object of the exhibition is to indicate, in as adequate a manner as possible, the very latest achievements in the fields of invention. It will be international in scope, controlled by an influential honorary committee of advice, and will open in May for a run of five months.

THE SNELL FOUNTAIN AND WATER-WORKS AT NANDOD.

OPENING CEREMONY.

THE approaching departure from the Rajpipla State of Lieutenant-Colonel Snell and Mrs. Snell has, says a correspondent, evoked a feeling of genuine regret throughout the State. Colonel Snell arrived in the state in August, 1895, as Administrator, and remained in that appointment until the installation of his Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji as Raja of Rajpipla, on the 20th May last, since when he has been working as special Political Agent of the state. During this period of more than two years he has endeared himself to all by his wide and generous sympathies as much as by his zealous, beneficent, and just administration. Colonel Snell's fame as a redresser of grievances and a powerful friend of the poor and the down trodden had preceded him from Baroda, and his work here very soon justified it. He spared himself no trouble in thoroughly mastering the intricacies of every question that came before him, in giving strict justice to all, and in acquainting himself with the condition and requirements of every corner of his extensive charge, doing all that could be done for the good of the people entrusted to his care. In a sympathetic, but at the same time firm, judicious, and impartial manner he dealt with the many delicate and difficult matters which required his attention on the death of the late Raja and the equally delicate and difficult questions he had to grapple with since. In his unostentatious efforts for the good of the poor and in attending to the social amenities of our station, he has always had able, cordial, and graceful assistance from Mrs. Snell.

On the Hindu New Year's day, the very interesting ceremony was performed of opening the "Snell Fountain," a beautiful work of art, constructed under the orders of his Highness for perpetuating the memory of Colonel Snell and his beneficent administration of the state, and the "Snell Water-Works," which will prove a great boon to the state in the present, and will be capable of great expansion in the not very distant future. In a large shamiana pitched near the fountain were assembled his Highness the Raja Saheb, the Kumar Shri, the Raja Saheb's brothers, and all the gentlemen of the town as well as the officers of the state. Shortly after the arrival of Colonel and Mrs. Snell, his Highness opened proceedings with the following speech:—Colonel and Mrs. Snell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cannot help viewing to-day's function with very mixed feelings. I rejoice most sincerely at the opportunity it gives me of doing honour to a gentleman who has done so much for me and for my state during the period of more than two years that he has been here. On the other hand, it is with heartfelt regret that I contemplate the approaching departure, Colonel Snell, of yourself, and of Mrs. Snell from amongst us. You are all aware, gentlemen, what kindly interest Colonel Snell has always taken in the welfare of—I might say without the slightest exaggeration—everyone in this state, from the highest to the humblest. He sympathized with all who could deserve the sympathy of a good man, and did his utmost to do good to all. The ability and the sole desire to secure the good of the people which characterized his administration of the state, and the tact and kindness of heart, accompanied by the most rigid impartiality which he always showed in dealing with conflicting interests, cannot easily be forgotten, but will cause his name to be ever remembered with affection, respect, and gratitude throughout the state. In now asking you, Mrs. Snell, to do me the favour to open the Snell Fountain and the Snell Water Works, I shall say a few words in regard to each. The fountain is a very small token of the esteem and affection in which Colonel Snell's name will always be held amongst us. The water-works which, so far, are a modest scheme, with the protection of the town from fires as their main object (besides supplying, as they do, the palaces and pagas, the jail, the gardens, etc.), will, I hope, be capable of expansion in course of time. But Colonel Snell will have the satisfaction of knowing that the work he has carried to completion this year is eminently calculated to secure for all time the object which he had in view and which he strove so earnestly to attain, viz., an abundant supply of water in all important parts of the town, easily available at the time of fires, which has been secured by connecting tanks placed in all parts of the town with the source of supply by means of pipes, and by providing a large number of hydrants and standpipes in those localities in which it was not possible to have tanks. It is unnecessary to say how gratefully all classes and conditions of men in the town appreciate, and will always appreciate, this most precious boon conferred on them, along with many others by Colonel Snell. Before I conclude my brief remarks, permit me, Colonel and Mrs. Snell, to offer, on behalf of my officers and subjects, as well as of myself, our heartiest good wishes to you both and our sincere prayer, that wherever you may be the Almighty may bless you with every happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. Snell, having very gracefully complied with his Highness' request, and opened the "Snell Fountain" and the "Snell Water-Works," Colonel Snell addressed the meeting as follows:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am at a loss how to reply to the very complimentary, and I might even say flattering, remarks which your Highness has given expression to this afternoon, as I am not aware what I have done to merit them. It is, however, always gratifying to find one's small endeavours appreciated, and if after I have gone, any of my schemes for the benefit of the people prove successful and add in any way to their welfare and happiness, this will be an all-sufficient reward for the labour their inception and carrying through may have involved. But it would be the height of selfishness on my part were I to take the sole credit for any of these works of public utility as without the co-operation of several of the gentlemen present here to-day my intentions could not have been completed either so expeditiously or so economically as, we have reason for congratulating ourselves, has been the case. I can assure your Highness that I thoroughly appreciate the compliment that is being paid me in asking me to allow my name to be associated with the Nandod Water-works. It was my good fortune to be able to extend these works, and it only remains for your Highness to complete them in accordance with Mr. Whiting's plans, after the railway has reached Nandod, and money is forthcoming. The present scheme provides sufficient water for the palace, the Kumars' havelis, the Sowars' lines, the lines of the Native Infantry, the public gardens, the jail, &c., &c., but, in addition, it will afford an abundant supply for use in extinguishing the fires which are of such frequent occurrence in Nandod and cause so much loss and misery to the inhabitants. The expenditure has not exceeded Rs. 42,000, but several lakhs will be required before Mr. Whiting's proposals for partially bunding the Karjar river and bringing water to Nandod by gravitation can be completed. The money thus invested will, moreover, bring in a handsome return, as the bund will, in addition to what is required for Nandod, store sufficient water wherewith to irrigate several square miles of country. The fountain which Mr. Dalal has so artistically designed and constructed will be another ornament to your Highness' already picturesque looking capital. I am glad to find that by the fall of more than 50 per cent in the price of the staple food grains of the population, there is cause for rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of your Highness' state, and I trust that the precautionary measures which have been adopted will continue to effectually prevent the introduction of the plague from any of the surrounding districts and states in which it is prevailing. In conclusion, I shall once more express the hope that your Highness will always realize the great responsibility that rests upon your shoulders as ruler of this important state, a responsibility, which if properly discharged will result in an immense amount of happiness accruing to your subjects with a corresponding amount of satisfaction to yourself. Attar, pan-supari, &c., were then distributed, and the proceedings concluded. Colonel Snell has been appointed Administrator at Porebandar on the completion of the special work for which he was appointed and will proceed to take charge of his new appointment in the course of a few days. While sincerely regretting the approaching departure of Colonel and Mrs. Snell, all combine in most heartily wishing them every happiness and prosperity in their new sphere of usefulness.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th November, compared with the Statement of 30th October, 1897:—

	Oct. 30. Rs.	Nov. 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,07,385	42,41,131
Do. do. at Branches	16,85,580	11,82,848
Other Deposits	3,19,30,248	3,30,32,010
Post Bills	2,991	3,160
Credits, undrawn	12,47,531	13,69,690
Rs...	5,55,73,734	5,63,28,872
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,35,09,359	1,37,23,263
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	40,11,666	37,58,295
Loans do. do. do.	91,36,804	82,52,385
Bills Discounted and purchased	72,22,516	74,62,509
Dead Stock	4,15,212	4,15,270
Stamps and Stationery	19,055	19,042
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,68,575	2,38,223
Cash	1,72,67,740	1,87,37,153
Rs..	5,55,73,734	5,63,28,872

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CHURCH FESTIVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The annual feast of Our Lady of Glory was celebrated at the Mazagon Cathedral, on Sunday last, with great eclat and solemnity. It was preceded by novenas and *salves*, followed by sermons and benedictions of the Blessed Sacrament, which attracted a large concourse of people every evening. The vespers, which commenced at 6-30 p.m., on Saturday, were presided over by the Very Revd. Father Faria, the Vicar-General of the Diocese, in which several priests of the jurisdiction took part. On Sunday, the sacred edifice was crowded during the pontifical high mass, which was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop of of Damaun, which commenced at 10 a.m., assisted at the ceremony by Rev. Fathers S. de Souza and Canon D. Lobo. Among the clergy within the sanctuary were Fathers Gabriel de Silva, Dioginho Lobo, Vicar-General Faria, Caetano Francisco de Souza, Continhos, Ribiero, Gabriel de Souza, Lisboa, and others. The church was very tastefully decorated within and without with flags, buntings, artificial and natural flowers, which lent an additional grace to the occasion. The Commendador C. F. de Souza, the Vicar of Salvacao, with his usual eloquence, delivered an impressive panegyric, taking for his text the following words by St. Luke—*Beatus venter quæ portavit te*, and in vivid colours portrayed the glories of Mary which was listened with wrapt audience by a numerous and enlightened audience. At the conclusion of mass, a procession was formed which walked round the church, headed by the Bishop, the clergy, laity, and different confraternities carrying the insignia of their respective orders. Conspicuous among them were the parish school girls who, dressed in white and wearing crowns of lilies, sang with their sweet and well modulated voices the hymn of *Pange Lingua* with the musical accompaniment which did great credit to our lady organist, Miss Carlota Lopes, who spared no pains to train them suitably to sing at this occasion, and during vespers and novenas, in which they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all. The choir, which was composed of the local singers, chose for the occasion a difficult mass by *Quarenghy* which was rendered without a blemish. The officers of the Portuguese man-of-war, which is at present anchored in Bombay waters, wearing their naval uniforms, were present at the ceremony along with the Portuguese vice-Consul, Dr. Gama, and the *elite* of the Mazagon society. The whole ceremony was brought to a close at 1 p.m., with the blessing of the Blessed Sacrament. During the mass and at intervals the Bombay Volunteer Band played exquisite pieces of music which enlivened the audience very much.

MR. LANDOR'S CONDITION.

MR. A. H. SAVAGE LANDOR writes from Almorah to a friend in Calcutta:—"I am sorry to say that it will be a very long time before I shall fully recover from the injuries received in Tibet, my spine and my eyes having been very seriously injured. I hope to come to Calcutta, but, should my health not improve soon, I shall return to England at a very early date." Calcutta should feel some interest in Mr. Landor, as the city possesses the monument of the Hon. Miss Aylmer (1800), immortalised by his illustrious grandfather, Walter Savage Landor.

Of Mr. Landor's Experiences in Tibet, Mr. Graham Sandberg writes to a contemporary:—Mr. Savage Landor has favoured the public with a narrative, graphic, and somewhat blood-curdling, of his adventures in Tibet; but it is a little disappointing to observe in the relation a most remarkable absence of geographical details. He mentions Garbyang on this side the Himalayas and also Taklakhar just over the border, a place visited by several of our Survey Officers—notably by Colonel Holdich; but he does not give even the faintest indication of his route while within the boundaries of Tibetan territory. How far does he believe he actually penetrated into the interior? A sensational narrative forms interesting reading to many folk; but surely, for the information of the matter-of-fact people, versed in Tibetan geography, something concerning the topography of his travels is called for? Again Mr. Landor speaks of a "Grand Lama" as interfering to save his life. Does he thereby refer to the Dalai Lama of Lhasa? Methinks he will find he was hardly near enough to Lhasa to have interested that sacred youth personally. Moreover, this would be, I believe, the first occasion on which the present Dalai Lama (who is only 22 years old) has ventured to interpose in political affairs. Many of the heads of the larger lamaseries of Tibet arrogate to themselves the Tibetan title of *Rinpochhe* or "most precious," and these are usually styled by European travellers (on native information) as "Grand Lamas." I suspect it may have been one of these petty ecclesiastical seigneurs, either in Nagari Khorsum or perhaps in Tsang, whom Mr. Landor was told had intervened; or, possibly, the underling officials used the Dalai Lama's name as a decent pretext for not taking his life—a step which I don't for a moment suppose they would have dared to venture on in the case of an Englishman, however much they may have threatened. Will you also allow me here to express the view that the Indian Government has no just cause to interfere with or even admonish the Tibetan authorities because of this Incident. The Tibetan executive has for many years past given the most public intimation that it will not admit Europeans into the country. Tibet is the land of the Tibetans, and if they, under Chinese influence, choose to exclude us, they are—in the absence of political treaty—quite within their rights. Moreover, the Government of India has itself so far accepted this policy, and has endorsed it by forbidding Europeans to enter from Indian ground. If, then, a private individual wilfully breaks these regulations, let him do so at his own peril. Because Mr. Landor thirsts for wounds and fame why is he to embroil Governments likewise? The Tibetan Government has, hitherto, dealt most gently with the various British subjects, who, contrary to their widely-published edict, have run the gauntlet through the land. If we go on disregarding their laws and persist in entering, it is surely, from their point of view, high time to change former leniency into severity? In their place we should persist in the same. Of course the British officers will rightly persist in the endeavour to penetrate this forbidden country; but such, if they suffer, must bear the result as the natural consequence of a risky enterprise.

MESSENGER PIGEONS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

IN localities such as the Khyber Pass, and indeed all along the North-West Frontier of India, says a writer in the "Regiment," pigeons could be employed at a small cost, and would prove of inestimable value. At isolated posts, such as Ali Masjid, Fort Maude, or Lundi Kotal, it is of the greatest importance that the garrison should be in communication with Peshawur, or the nearest station where reinforcements are quartered. Recent events, however, have shown how easy it is to sever telegraphic communication in a country liable to fanatical influence, and the possible disastrous consequence of a garrison being thus cut off is apparent. Owing to the formation of the country visual signalling is often impracticable, and cannot be relied on, but with a few well-trained birds a system of communication might easily be established between all the posts on the frontier, thus ensuring the timely arrival of reinforcements in time of need. Of course, the conveying of an important dispatch would not be entrusted to one bird, but sent in duplicate or triplicate, and to make assurance doubly sure it would in all probability be found most convenient to fix the posts at short distances, i.e., between one fort and another. It is not intended here to enter into the mode of fixing messages to the birds, nor indeed to enter into the detail of their training. Both these points have always secured the attention of pigeon-flying clubs. The writer, however, seeks to urge the necessity of introducing into Northern India this valuable system of communication. When peace is once more established on the frontier an opportunity will be afforded of breeding and training the birds, and there are doubtless officers stationed in the North of India who would be willing to devote time to the project. If some successful experiments were carried out the Government might be induced to encourage the scheme. The training of pigeons is a subject which demands years of experience. One or two professional trainers would, therefore, have to be employed as a preliminary measure; but the climate is a suitable one, and there are few difficulties in the way if a pigeon-flying club were first established.

IT is our painful duty, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to record a fact, against whose inscription our pen raises a protestant shriek. We can devise no means of breaking the truth gradually, so it must be published forthwith in all its hideous crudeness. The Westminster Confession of Faith is out of print in Scotland. This fact has emerged at the half-yearly meeting of the Established Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. An Elder of the Kirk revealed it, under an urgent sense of duty. He stated in proof that an ex-Moderator of the Kirk had not long ago tried all the book-shops for a copy of the Confession, and drawn them blank. This moved the Synod to "transmit an overture" to the General Assembly of the Kirk, beseeching that body to put matters right by reprinting the Confession. That is all very well, but what we want to know is how the Confession of Faith happens to be out of print in godly Scotland. There are, as Mr. Gladstone would say, three, or possibly four, alternative reasons. (1) Because nobody wants to read it. (2) Because every Scotsman knows it by heart. (3) Because every householder—except the aforesaid ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland—has a copy. (4) Because the Advanced Churchman have conspired with the printers to pie all the type. The General Assembly will doubtless make good the deficiency at once. It would be extremely awkward if a heresy-hunt were started, and nobody could produce a Confession of Faith.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr M F Gauntlett, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Surgn Col J H Newman, M D, I M S, Bengal, is appointed to be Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, sub pro tem, with effect from the 1st Oct 1897, the date of retirement of Surgn Col G. C. Ross.

Surgn Col G Hutcheson, M D, I M S, Bengal, is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, sub protem with effect from the 1st Oct 1897.

The services of Lieut A T Kirkwood, 13th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Capt W R Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Vety College, is granted furlough for one year, under Articles 340 b and 339 B, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th Nov 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Vety Lieut H A Sullivan, Professor, Lahore, Vety College is appointed to officiate as Principal, Ajmere Vety College, during the absence on furlough of Vety Cap Hagger, or until further orders.

The services of Mr T W Holderness ICS Depty Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine) are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 8th Nov 1897.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut V de V Hunt, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his famine duties in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The services of Lieut S D B Ketchen, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Batt., 5th Gurkha Regt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Bgde Surg Lieut Col C Little, M D, I M S Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 19th Oct, 1897.

Lieut A C Jones, I C S, Sqdrn Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry held charge temporarily of the appointment of C M at Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th April to 14th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

Lieut Col A M Muir, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th Novr, 1897 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut Col J H Newill, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed, on return from special leave to officiate as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major T C Pears, I S C, on being relieved of his appointment as an officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt L Impey, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st (offg Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Gov Genl's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as an Asst to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

Capt F E Younghusband, CIE, ISC, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Asst to the Gov. Genl's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Capt E W S K Maconchy, D S O, I S C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 8th Oct 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A F Currie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways is on relief of his duties as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, appointed Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

Mr F D Couchman, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank State Railways, is on relief of his duties as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Godaveri Bridge Works.

The services of Major-General G F L Marshall, C I E R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the Public Works Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th Nov 1897.

Major E A Waller, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own, duties during the absence of Mr. E A Dennys on privilege leave.

Mr. A Rowland Exr, Engr 2nd grade State Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Bombay Sind Connection Survey, with the rank of Supt of Works.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, who have been appointed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India as Asst. Engrs, 3rd, Grade, are posted as follows:—To Madras.—Mr. R W Formby. To Bombay.—Mr. Rustam Framji Bhathena.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Dept. as Asst. Supts.:—Messrs. E L Bagshawe, B C Wernicke, and R W Hodges.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Dept as Asst. Examiners 1st Grade, and are posted as follows:—Mr. N. White to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal and Mr H B Learoyd to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, in Class III, Grade 4, of that establishment, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—Messrs. J. W. G. Bartlett, and A Watson.

Brevet-Col S. L. Jacob, R. E., Suptdg Engier, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed Chief Engr, and Secy to that Govt in the Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th Nov 1897.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Accountant-Genl and Depty Secy, Govt. of India, Public Works Dept, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th Dec 1897, under the provisions of Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations.

TELEGRAPH.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the officiating promotion of Mr. R. T. Gibs, Asst Supt, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Dept to Supt, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th Oct 1897, and until further orders.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November, 3.)

Mr H Luttman Johnson, I C S, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

Mr F J Jeffries, Asst Magte and Collr Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Buxar subdivision of that district.

Mr W C Fasson, Dist Supt of Police, on furlough, is posted to Purnea.

Mr A E O'Sullivan, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, Dinajpur, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr W H Cornish, Asst Supt of Police, Faridpur, is transferred to Rangpur, and is appointed to have charge of the Dist Police of that district.

Mr F E Kemp, Dist Supt of Police, Tippera, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr G W S Cox, Dist Supt of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Mr W T Moore, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Nadia, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supt of Police, Monghyr.

Mr A A Campbell, Dist Supt of Police, 24 Parganas, is transferred to Nadia.

Mr H V H Roberts, Dist Supt of Police, Purnea, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr A R Giles, Probationary Assist Supt of Police, Deoghur, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to the head quarters station of that district, with effect from the 18th Augt 1897.

Mr J A Cave-Browne, Asst Supt of Police, has been granted by Her M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate.

The services of the Rev J O P Wilcocks, Chaplain of Barrackpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The Rev C J Palmer is appointed to be Chaplain of Darjeeling, with effect from the 25th Oct, 1897, or from such date as he may take over charge.

The Rev J F F Smith, Offg Chaplain of Darjeeling, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum Dum with effect from the 25th Oct 1897, or from such subsequent date as he may take over charge.

Mr T Butler, from Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to Ex Engr, 1st grade.

The head-quarters of the Eastern Circle are transferred from Dacca to Chittagong.

Mr W S Jolly, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is placed on special duty in connection with the damage caused to Government works in the Chittagong Division by the recent cyclone, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr C A Mills, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed inspr of Works Western Circle.

Mr J S L Long, Ex Engr, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Inspr of Works, Behar Division.

Mr A S Thomson Ex Engr, 1st grade and Under-Secry to this Government, is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division.

Mr E R Gardiner, Ex Engr, Darjeeling Division, on being relieved by Mr A S Thomson, will be attached to that Division on special duty until further orders.

Mr T H Clowes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough appointed Under Secy to this Government.

A NOTORIOUS prison is about to disappear from Paris. Mazas was first used as a penitentiary in 1850, when it was established on the American system, applied in this country at Pentonville. It was the dread of prisoners, alike from the gloomy severity of the treatment and the reputed impossibility of escape. As a fact, in 1860, one Pierree Charreau did succeed in getting out of the prison, but it was only to find himself in the sewers without any means of leaving them.

ONE of the most curious studies in human nature about the city is the man who lives in hotels. We do not mean the commercial traveller or the man who is engaged in business of any kind, but the man who has nothing to do, but to look round and enjoy himself. A year or two ago a well-to-do gentleman died in a London hotel. He had lived in the hostelry for years, and yet not a soul knew him personally or anything about him, beyond the fact that he paid his bills promptly and regularly. He chose to make no acquaintances, and was satisfied to appear to the hotel managers as "No. 61" or by whatever number his room was designated. As a guest such a man is a jewel, and, as may reasonably be supposed, he was not likely to be harassed by unnecessary attentions. When he died, and it was found that he was a gentleman of independent fortune—the newspapers, of course, making the discovery—some people marvelled for a day or two, and then forgot him. In a great city like London what appears to be the most public life may be in reality the most exclusive. There are plenty of men living hermit lives in London hotels—as much so as if they occupied a poor hovel in the solitary fastnesses of the wilderness.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Rontgen rays have been employed by MM. Bussard and Condon, chiefs of the laboratories of the National Agronomic Laboratories of France, to study the fecula, or farina, of potatoes. The density of a potato increases as it is richer in fecula, and, consequently, it allows the rays to pass with more difficulty. Their photographs of tubers are much darker near the skin than in the heart, showing that their is more fecula near the skin. Chemical analysis confirms this observation. The potato called "Czarina" has 22 per cent. of fecula at the skin, only 10 per cent. at the heart, and about 15 per cent. between these two extremes. Nitrogenous matter, on the other hand, diminishes from the skin to the heart. Mineral matters abound in the outer layers.

A potato is the better for eating the more nitrogenous matter it has in proportion to fecula. Good varieties have 17 times more nitrogenous matter than fecula and bad varieties only 8 times. The reason why some potatoes are not "mealy" is not, as was thought, a richness in pectic bodies, but a richness in albuminoid matter in proportion to fecula. Potatoes having more than 8½ parts of albuminoid to 100 of fecula do dot crumble in boiling. Those having less than 6½ parts to the 100 break down altogether.

Rontgen rays, if applied for several minutes, burn the skin, but, according to the "Electrical Review" of New York, the burns can be prevented by a screen of cardboard covered with gold leaf connected to the earth. The screen is interposed between the rays and the skin. According to Mr. Woods, the author of this device, the first sensation of heat felt by the patient shows the beginning of the injurious action of the rays, which he ascribes to electrical decomposition of the tissues.

Mr. Robert Bowles, in the "British Journal of Dermatology," concludes that blindness and sunburn caused by snow is due to violet or ultra-violet rays of solar light reflected by the snow. Sunstroke is also caused by these rays. Electric lights rich in violet rays, such as the arc light, produce similar effects. Mr. Maunde has pointed out that sunlight produces fevers in India, which, however, may be prevented by wearing double clothing and a head-gear of orange yellow stuff. Just as gold leaf is a protection against the burning action of Rontgen rays, some pigments, especially those containing red and yellow, arrest or alter the violet rays reflected from snow. Apparently the gaudy yellow and red turbans of negroes and Orientals have not been adopted for mere show.

The "Mesa Encantada," or Enchanted Mesa (tableland), of New Mexico, has been surveyed by a party from the Bureau of American Ethnology. Some years ago, Bandelier found that the Acoma Indians have a tradition of their ancestors having occupied the summit, but abandoned it, because the pathway up the cliff was destroyed, probably by a cloud burst, which they ascribed to supernatural agency. Lummis and Hodge also confirmed this tradition, and the Mesa was regarded as inaccessible. Hodge was preveted from trying to scale it by regard for Indian sentiment. Quite recently, Professor Libbey, of Princeton, ascended the mount, but saw no traces of Indian occupation. The Indians, annoyed at his impeachment of their tradition, conducted the party from the Bureau to their holy place on September 3rd. After reaching the height, 431 feet, they were conducted by the Indians along the old route to the top, where they stayed the night. Several potsherds, two broken stone axes, a bit of shell bracelet, and a stone arrow-head were found on the narrow and windy crest. All vestiges of the ancient trail up the talus and thence by hand-and-foot holes to the top have been obliterated, except some traces of the holes. The party found no difficulty in ascending, and Professor Libbey need not have used his kite and boatswain chair. The tradition of the Indians is thus confirmed.

Wonderful ice caverns, quite rivalling those of Iceland, have been discovered at the base of Cow Mountain in Colorado. Three chambers have been opened up in which the walls and ceilings are covered with great icicles and grotesque masses of ice. In the centre of one hall is a pond 45 by 65 feet in size, and without any visible outlet.

The tunnel under part of Pikes Peak, Colorado, which is now begun, will be 20 miles long and the longest in the world. Branch tunnels will bring the length up to over 30 miles. One end is near old Colorado City and the other at Four Mile Creek, near Sunol. The work will be terminated in about seven years, if all goes well. At present, in order to get from Colorado City to Cripple Creek, a detour of 54 miles is required, but with the tunnel the journey will be reduced to 16 miles.

A monument to Duchenne of Boulogne was recently inaugurated with great ceremony at the Salpetriere, Paris, in presence of numerous delegates from the medical bodies of France. Duchenne was proclaimed by Charcot the greatest promoter of modern neuropathology. He is particularly well-known for his researches on locomotor ataxy and other forms of paralysis, as well as the mechanism of the human face and its expression of the emotions; a subject also investigated by Darwin. It is Duchenne who has given us the grammar of this language of the emotions and passions, teaching us the elements composing it and the laws of their combination. Hence his works have been of great service in the plastic arts, by carrying precise notions into what formerly seemed the domain of pure caprice and inspiration. Nevertheless, he lived quite a private, even a humble life, in Paris, and neither received high honours nor filled great places. His work on physiognomy, even, was neglected in France until Darwin brought it into notice in 1874. In 1851 he presented his first memoir on this subject to the Academie des Sciences, and in 1867 he published his "Treatise on the Physiology of Movements." It was a veritable revelation. Leonardo da Vinci, Camper, Gratiolet, and others made some practical observations on expression for the use of artists, but they were purely empirical; Lavater had also studied the art of reading faces; and Lebrun had written on the resemblances between types of the human face and the heads of animals; but Duchenne, by exciting the muscles of the face with electric currents, founded the true science of facial expression.

He experimented on an old, aud rather dull, stupid pensioner, the skin of whose face had no feeling, and could be traversed by electricity witout exciting pain. His physiognomy, in fact, was a living mask, which Duchenne could animate at will by stimulating the right muscles, without his subject knowing what his face expressed. In this way he established the law that in a general way the contraction of a single muscle can produce a complete expression: that is to say, each muscle has its part to play in the mechanism of the physiognomy. For instance, the frontal muscle is the muscle of attention; the superciliary muscle is the muscle of grief; the great zygomatic muscle is that of laughter; the muscle of the upper lip is that of weeping; the triangular muscle of the chin that of misprision or disdain; the square of the lower lip that of disgust, &c.

He photographed his results, and the pictures are so good that even a child can tell the emotion each expresses. Before Duchenne it was thought that human expression was very complicated, and that the whole face took part in it, but he showed that each passion has its own muscle, which can express it. Mild emotions are the conjoint expression of these elements. The face is a kind of signal board whose signs can be understood by all mankind, irrespective of race or nation. His original photographs are now in the "Musee Huguier" of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

Herr Bernhard Kraus, of Mayence, has brought out a self-inflating pneumatic tyre. The tyre does not meet round the periphery of the wheel, and the two ends are joined by an indiarubber ball or syringe air pump, with valves, which enable it to keep the tyre full of air as the wheel runs. The idea is ingenious, but we have yet to see how it turns out in practice.

The person who declared that he loved his wife so well when he married her that he could have eaten her, but that now he wished he had, was, it seems, only giving expression to an aboriginal impulse which has been refined into kissing. According to M. Paul d'Enjoy in the "Bull. Soc. d'Anthropologie," the aboriginal European kiss was a bite and a suction, which meant that the lover could eat the object of his affection with the greatest pleasure. The first Mongolian embrace was an act of smelling, as of something good to eat. We are not quite satisfied with M. d'Enjoy's reference of love and kissing to mere appetite and the instinct of [illegible] preservation. The higher love—"la grande passion"—as expressed by poets and romancers, is accompanied by a desire of the lovers to mingle or interfuse their two beings, but the crude germ of this noble aspiration may lie in the impulse to eat each other. Science is not always right in referring the noblest human emotions to a merely animal or utilitarian cause.

On the advice of Professor Virchow, the Town Council of Berlin have decided to appoint a City hydrologist to look after the waterworks there in the interest of the public health.

Rinderpest, the cattle disease, does not appear to attack birds. Dr. Koch inoculated hens, pigeons, guinea fowls, an eagle, and a secretary bird with the bacillus of the disease, but failed to affect them. Dogs, mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs were also unaffected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

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"DEAR SIR.—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.
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A DOCTOR'S OPINION.
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"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

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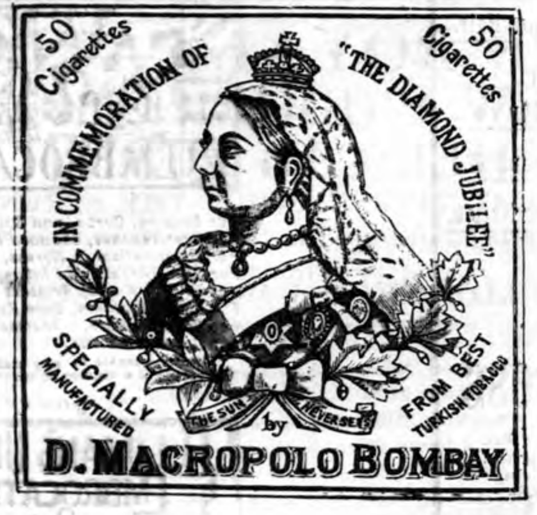

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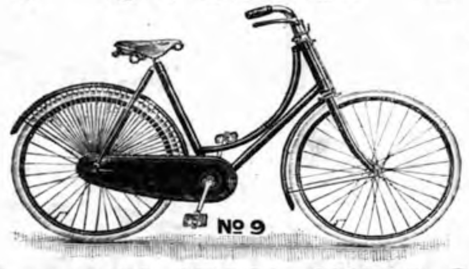

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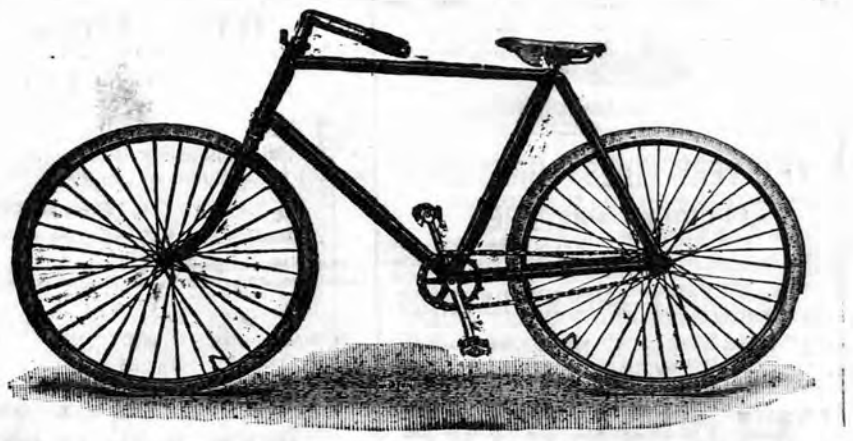

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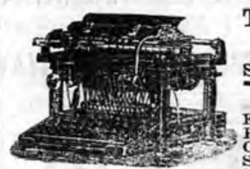

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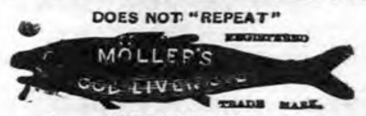

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